



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-172
Thursday
5 September 1991

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-172

CONTENTS

5 September 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reportage on Proceedings of NAM Summit in Accra	1
Cuba's Malmierca on Goals [Havana Radio]	1
PNDC Head Addresses NAM Meeting [Accra Radio]	1
SFRY's Loncar Addresses NAM [Belgrade TANJUG]	2
Mongolia Admitted Into NAM [AFP]	3
Kashmir Issue Raised in Talks [Islamabad Radio]	3
Iran's Velayati on Changing Name [Tehran Radio]	4
Iraqi, Zimbabwean Ministers Meet [Baghdad INA]	4
Syrian Minister Meets Counterparts [Damascus Radio]	4
Iraqi Minister on End to Blockade [Baghdad INA]	4
Indonesian's Alatas on RSA Pressure [Jakarta ANTARA]	5
Yugoslavia's Loncar Departs Accra [Belgrade TANJUG]	5

CENTRAL AFRICA

Rwanda

Rebels Reportedly Attack Gatuna Bridge, Repulsed [Kigali Radio]	6
---	---

Zaire

Government Gives Casualties for 2 Sep Clashes [Kinshasa Radio]	6
--	---

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Eritrean Official Speaks on Revolution Anniversary [Asmera Radio]	7
Ethiopian Envoy's Address [Asmera Radio]	7
Eritrean, Ethiopian Officials Meet on Relations [Asmera Radio]	9
Teams Discuss Transition [Addis Ababa Radio]	9

Uganda

'Notorious' Rebel Leader, Others Killed [Kampala Radio]	9
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reaction to NP Congress Proposals	10
ANC Says 'Recipe for Disaster' [Umtata Radio]	10
Further on 'Racist' Proposals [Johannesburg Radio]	10
De Klerk Says Proposals Honest [SAPA]	10
De Klerk on Interim Government [SAPA]	10
Viljoen on Constitutional Model [SAPA]	11
'Constitutional State' Noted [SAPA]	11
Viljoen on Makeup of Parliament [SAPA]	12
Viljoen on 'Constitutional State' [SAPA]	12
Further on Constitutional Proposals [Johannesburg Radio]	13
PAC on Struggle From Race to Class [Johannesburg Radio]	13
KwaZulu Assembly Disapproves [SAPA]	13
NP Congress Adopts Proposals [SAPA]	14
Meetings To Discuss Hunger Strikers' Situation	14

Mandela, De Klerk Meet [SAPA]	14
Justice Minister Comments [Johannesburg Radio]	14
Health Minister Makes Appeal [SAPA]	15
Vlok, Lawyer Discuss Visiting Rights [Umtata Radio]	15
Mandela Interviewed on Situation [Johannesburg TV]	15
Mandela's Hospital Visit Protested [SAPA]	16
Hunger Strikers' Conditions Noted [SAPA]	16
Two Durban Hunger Strikers Hospitalized [Umtata Radio]	16
SACP Against Ban on Soviet Communist Party [THE STAR 3 Sep]	16
NP Leader Urges ANC To Purge Communist Ties [Umtata Radio]	17
ANC Spokesman Interviewed on Peace Accord [NEW NATION 30 Aug-5 Sep]	17
IFP Central Committee Meets, Issues Resolutions [SAPA]	18
PAC President Makwetu's Leadership Role Viewed [THE STAR 3 Sep]	19
Conscientious Objector Granted Indemnity [Umtata Radio]	21
4 Sep Press Review on Current Events, Issues [THE CITIZEN, etc.]	21

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Reportage on Portuguese Prime Minister's Visit	22
Visit Termed Political [Luanda Radio]	22
Arrives on 3 September [Lisbon International]	22
Hopeful for Angola Meetings [Lisbon Radio]	22
Assures Angola of Commitment [Lisbon Radio]	23
Meets Dos Santos [Luanda Radio]	23
Dos Santos, Cavaco Silva Speak [Luanda Radio]	23

Mozambique

Army Chief on Detention of South African Ship [Maputo Radio]	25
--	----

Namibia

1st Weapons Factory To Begin Production in Oct [SAPA]	25
Prime Minister Visits PRC, Meets Li Peng [cross-reference]	26

Zambia

Kaunda Reportedly Dissolves Parliament [SAPA]	26
Signs Constitution Bill [Lusaka Radio]	26
Kaunda Receives Mandela, Tambo; 'Arafat Arrives [Lusaka Radio]	26

WEST AFRICA

Niger

Army Chief of Staff Denies Coup Rumors [PANA]	27
335 Prisoners Escape From Niamey Prison [PANA]	27

Nigeria

Minister Wants Restraint in Reactions to States [Lagos Radio]	27
Babangida on Transition to Civil Rule Program [Lagos Radio]	28
Government Promulgates States Creation Decree [Lagos Radio]	28
Gubernatorial Elections Slated for 14 December [Lagos Radio]	28
18 Sentenced for April Katsina Rioting [AFP]	28

Sierra Leone

President on Referendum, Multiparty Politics [Freetown Radio]	28
---	----

Reportage on Proceedings of NAM Summit in Accra

Cuba's Malmierca on Goals

FL3108011191 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2310 GMT 30 Aug 91

[From the "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca is confident that the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] will be strengthened and revitalized by the ministerial conference which is to take place in Accra, Ghana, from 4 to 7 September. In an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA in Harare, Malmierca asserted that in the midst of the current international situation, the NAM should contribute to closing the ranks of the Third World nations to fight for the goals of nonalignment, valid since the NAM's founding 30 years ago. He predicted that the struggle for international peace and security, development, and democracy, and against colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid should guide the work in Ghana.

Malmierca particularly stressed the need for true peace for all countries, regardless of size, wealth, or power, for all latitudes, the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor. Describing the current international situation, he noted that the most prominent feature is the disappearance of the East-West conflict, which has made the North-South conflict more acute. Regarding the positions Cuba will uphold in the upcoming meeting, Malmierca said that it will promote the democratization of the United Nations so that that organization can respond to the purposes established in its charter and not become a tool of the arrogant plans of the United States for the world.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira has stressed Cuba's internationalist attitude and its social achievements in a speech in Harare. Shamuyarira made these statements during a dinner held for Cuba Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. He also described the aid provided by Cuba to the independence of Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe itself—since it had fought against colonial domination—as a great contribution to the Third World. He thanked Cuba for its assistance in training teachers and sending medical personnel, as an example of South-South cooperation coming from a country that has reduced infant mortality to 10 per 1,000 live births.

For his part, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca responded that Cuba and Zimbabwe are united not only by a history of struggle for freedom, independence, and self-determination, but also by the challenges both nations are facing. On the third day of its visit to Harare, the Cuban delegation headed by Malmierca met with Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, who is a candidate for UN secretary general, in order to exchange views on the complex international situation and the role the United Nations should play.

PNDC Head Addresses NAM Meeting

AB0409173591 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 4 Sep 91

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, declared today that the Nonaligned Movement must be the conscience of the world in the defense of the deprived and the underprivileged. He was opening the 10th ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement at the Accra International Conference Center. Taye Kitcher, who was at the center, now reports:

[Begin recording] [Kitcher] The 10th ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement coincides with the 30th anniversary of the founding of the movement. In his address, the chairman of the PNDC, Flt. Lt. Rawlings, paid tribute to the memory of the founding fathers of the movement: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Josef Tito, Pandit Nehru, Ahmed Sukarno, and Gamel 'Abdel Nasir. Chairman Rawlings also paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the former Indian prime minister, who, in the words of Chairman Rawlings, worked tirelessly in the course of the movement.

Delegates at the meeting decided by acclamation to adopt Chairman Rawlings' address as an official working document. The address dealt, to a large extent, with the direction of the Nonaligned Movement in the new global era of international relations. Chairman Rawlings told the delegates that proper stock-taking and honest appraisal of the problems and potential of the movement should direct it in the light of its objectives to design effective strategies to face new challenges and to prepare the movement for the 21st century:

[Rawlings] As we seek to establish the agenda for the Nonaligned Movement in the context of the current global situation, we must recognize that the world remains polarized into rich and poor and the gap is steadily widening. It is now becoming obvious that the fundamental divide in the international community is North and South. Detente has not alleviated the situation.

Mr. Chairman, the major problems besetting our movement today are the direct results of the economic difficulties encountered since in the decade of the eighties. Developments of that decade, particularly the debt crisis, have weakened our currencies, individually and collectively. As a result, creditor countries of the North enjoy a leverage unprecedented since the colonization over economic strategies pursued in most nonaligned and developing countries. And this has affected all basic internal economic choices and undermined our political authority and options as sovereign nations.

Our nations have been crushed by a world economic order which undermines our very survival. The over 4 billion people who live in developing countries are about 80 percent of the world's population, yet our production

is valued at less than 20 percent of global output and our share in world trade is only a little more than 15 percent.

[Kitcher] Chairman Rawlings said what developing countries seek first and foremost in their economic relations with the developed world is not charity but fair prices for products and fair access to international markets. The leader of the revolution was of the view that members of the Nonaligned Movement must sometimes take themselves to task for their own failings which have often worsened problems. Chairman Rawlings declared: We must admit our inefficiencies in economic management and failures on our part to resolve causes of instability and conflicts which were within our capacity to address.

On this occasion of the 30th anniversary of the movement, we must reaffirm our commitment to the objectives and principles that the founders so clearly set down: respect for independence and territorial integrity and sovereignty, nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual respect, the right to self-determination of all people, complete and general disarmament, peaceful coexistence, and economic cooperation.

Your Excellencies, as we meet today, many questions arise: Can we achieve in the 1990's what we failed to accomplish in the eighties? Can our movement retain its central purpose and its moral power to influence world affairs? Can we solve our problems, old and new? What new directions do we have to take? What new strategies must we formulate to be responsive to the times and be effective as a movement and influence in the new world order?

Your Excellencies, within national boundaries, moral and ethical principles are often stated to be the justification of government authority over people. In the international arena, however, the notion that nations pursue interest is used to undermine adherence to principles. In this way, power—both economic and military—becomes the overriding criterion in relations between states. The Nonaligned Movement must become the voice of the world on principles of the poor to serve its interests. It is only in this way that the interest of all, particularly the disadvantaged of the world, can be safeguarded.

[Kitcher] Chairman Rawlings told the delegates that collaboration and cooperation among member countries of the movement at all levels are vital. He said those who have made significant advances in agriculture, medicine, science, technology, and industry should place such achievements at the disposal of all members to strengthen their capacities for development and progress. Chairman Rawlings said it is the collective responsibility of all member countries of the Nonaligned Movement to give tangibility to their independence. He said unless members link up their developmental efforts, their real independence could be jeopardized. Chairman Rawlings said even though Third World countries are

going through difficult times, the will of the peoples to conquer, despite the odds, as exhibited by the Black Starlets of Ghana, will see them through.

Earlier in his report, the chairman for the meeting, who is leading Yugoslavia's delegation, said the movement has played a noble role over the past 30 years to make the world safer today than when the movement was founded. He said the cold war era has given place to dialogue and negotiation. [end recording]

SFRY's Loncar Addresses NAM

LD0409175491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 4 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Accra, 4th Sept (TANJUG)—“The choice of the nonaligned countries regarding the new world order is a choice of peace, security, stability, and development, not a choice in which some neglect the others, and even less so in which some are against the others. The non-aligned countries are simply an integral part and a factor of balance for the new world order.”

This is what Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar said today in his opening address at the 10th ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Accra. Loncar opened the conference and addressed the participants in the capacity of a representative of Yugoslavia, who is the chairman of the nonaligned movement. Having opened the conference, Budimir Loncar spoke at a formal session on the 30th anniversary of the movement and about its achievements and the challenges facing it now that the world has changed. According to Loncar, in September 1961 in Belgrade, a visionary idea turned into an organized movement, the first of its kind. Since then, as a participant and a witness, it survived all tremors and tempests that raged on the world stage and has grown to be the greatest political movement in history. Loncar said.

“Many considered the nonaligned concept a utopia. Others considered it a transient thing. It proved to be the opposite. Political courage and prudence inspired by the founders of the movement have made the nonaligned policy a vital and effective force for the world evolution,” the Yugoslav Foreign Minister stressed.

Loncar then spoke about changes in the world political scene which today is in a “fluid process of regrouping international powers.” As he said: “It is natural that the old system should be primarily dismantled by those who created it on the premises of ideological influence and military power, but dismantling a balance does not automatically create a new one. A stable and permanent balance, which is different from the one that has existed so far, requires the integration of the world on new bases.”

“It would be a real political and historical paradox if a movement rallying more than 100 countries, which 30 years ago drew attention to the danger of bipolarity and any other supremacy, remained on the margins of the

construction of a new system of international relations," Loncar said stressing that political realism is necessary today, both for the movement and for the whole world.

Dwelling on the movement's activities since the last summit in Belgrade, Loncar concluded that the non-aligned were right when they set as one of their primary strategic goals the need to establish comprehensive links with the world and the champions of economic and technological development.

Stressing that assessments of the Belgrade summit were adequate to the demands and challenges set by the new era, Loncar said that neither the movement nor anybody else could predict the pace of some changes. Therefore, Loncar said, we should try to keep in step with the newly created conditions. Having said that, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister put forward a suggestion, which was met with, to put it mildly, noticeable surprise by the participants of the Accra conference: "It is my opinion that keeping in step with the newly created conditions compels us to think about renaming our movement to try to find a more adequate name for nonalignment in accordance with our time and our tasks," Loncar said. [passage omitted]

This afternoon the ministerial conference entered its second working phase. After the formal meeting this morning, Budimir Loncar submitted a report on the work of the chairman of the movement and the activity of the movement since the Belgrade summit. The participants' attention was drawn to Loncar's assessment of the situation in Yugoslavia:

"I do not expect any of you to turn a blind eye to the fact that Yugoslavia is experiencing internal agony. It is legitimate and logical to ask whether, in such a situation, we can perform the honorable and responsible duty that you have entrusted us with."

"I neither wish nor am able to generalize the serious situation in Yugoslavia," Loncar continued and added: "As the acute hotbed of crisis, as an illustration of dangerous processes and challenges for new Europe and the world architecture, Yugoslavia has really become a global concern."

With these assessments of the situation in Yugoslavia, Loncar has already directed some speeches by the participants of the Accra conference. The Yugoslav crisis will certainly be discussed in Accra, even more so because Rawlings mentioned it in his address, but according to the general mood in the congress center, certainly nobody at the moment intends to raise a question of the purpose of the role of Yugoslavia as the chairman of the movement.

The conference will be continued tomorrow with a general debate.

Mongolia Admitted Into NAM

AB0409211091 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT
4 Sep 91

[Text] Accra, Sept 4 (AFP)—Ghanaian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammed ibn Chambas announced that Mongolia was admitted Wednesday as the 103rd full member of the movement. Honduras and Guatemala were accepted as observers, while the Netherlands and Germany were to attend as guests, Chambas said.

Speaking at a press briefing, he said that as of early Wednesday, 135 delegations were taking part in the conference, 62 of them headed by foreign ministers. He said agenda items for discussion included recent changes in international relations, notably the impact on and the continued relevance of NAM [Nonaligned Movement]; the worsening economic and social situation facing developing countries, especially in Africa; and the prevention and management of regional conflicts.

Other items were: strengthening and democratization of the United Nations, the "eradication" of apartheid in South Africa, and new priorities for the movement, including human rights, the environment, drug traffic, and abuse and political pluralism.

Earlier, Nigerian Foreign Minister Ike Nwachukwu told the assembly meeting here that the African countries recognized the "commendable role" which the movement played "in collaboration with the liberation forces" in winning independence for Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Namibia. He called on the international community "to maintain what remains of sanctions" to bring about the demise of apartheid in South Africa. Nwachukwu also suggested that the NAM provide a "more effective platform to promote South-South as well as North-South cooperation."

Kashmir Issue Raised in Talks

BK0509053091 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network
in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Pakistan has raised the Kashmir issue at the ministerial level conference of the Nonaligned Movement held in Accra and demanded that it should be included in the agenda for detailed consideration. The ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting a conference source, said that Pakistani delegation leader Shaharyar M. Khan, stating people's right of self-determination, has stressed the need for giving appropriate importance to the Kashmir issue. He mentioned the situation in occupied Kashmir, including the suppression of the struggle for freedom by occupying forces and the violation of human rights in detail. Pakistan also distributed documents on the Kashmir issue among member countries of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omitted]

Iran's Velayati on Changing Name

NC0509074591 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Sep 91*

[Text] The 10th foreign ministerial session of the Non-aligned Movement, being held in the Ghanaian capital, Accra, continued its work with speeches by the foreign ministers of Iran, Egypt, Chile, Pakistan, Yemen, Nicaragua, and a number of other countries.

Foreign Minister Velayati stressed in his speech that others should not determine our fate and called for finding a new way to describe the Nonaligned Movement. The foreign minister also emphasized the need for the removal of international threats and for the reduction of social differences.

Mr. Velayati added: The kind of system that should replace our current system should be specified. He called on the participants to study the impact of recent events on the movement and, if necessary, to change the movement's name.

There are seven main topics on the 10th foreign ministerial session's agenda, including: changes in international relations and the associated damage inflicted on member countries; the international economic situation, especially in the Third World; efforts to prevent wars among member countries; and efforts to strengthen the United Nations. Among the other topics to be discussed are: apartheid in Africa, human rights, drugs, and the environment.

At the second meeting of the session, the foreign ministers approved Indonesia as the venue for the 10th Nonaligned Movement summit to be held next year. Mongolia's bid to join the Nonaligned Movement was also approved, thus bringing the number of members to 103. It was announced yesterday that Guatemala and Honduras will participate as observers while Germany and the Netherlands will attend as guests.

On the sidelines of the session, our foreign minister met with the foreign ministers of Syria, Yemen, and some other countries and discussed bilateral relations and regional problems.

Iraqi, Zimbabwean Ministers Meet

JN0309195791 *Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Text] Accra, Ghana, 3 Sep (INA)—Foreign Minister Ahmad Husayn has met with Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira. During the meeting, they discussed issues and problems faced by the nonaligned states. They also stressed the independence and sovereignty of the nonaligned states and freedom of their peoples. During the meeting, the Iraqi minister referred to the role that must be played by the nonaligned states alongside Iraq to confront the economic blockade imposed on the Iraqi people and the colonialist powers'

attempts to impose starvation on the Iraqi people and to harm their sovereignty. The ministers also discussed bilateral relations and their future prospects.

Syrian Minister Meets Counterparts

JN0509082091 *Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Sep 91*

[Text] Accra—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met yesterday with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar, whose country heads the Nonaligned Movement, on the sidelines of the 10th ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in Accra. Their talks concentrated on the international situation, especially current developments in Yugoslavia. They also exchanged views and discussed ways of bolstering and developing the Non-aligned Movement's mechanisms and the importance of activating its role in the future.

Mr. al-Shar' met yesterday afternoon with Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati. They exchanged views on the items on the conference's agenda and the importance of strengthening the role and activities of the Movement. The talks also centered on developments in the international situation, the situation in the region and the Gulf, and the peace process.

Mr. al-Shar' also met last night with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah. Their talks revolved round the situation in the Gulf and a number of Arab topics of mutual interest.

Meanwhile, the conference continued its sessions yesterday. Syria was elected to the position of deputy chairman of the conference's presidency.

Iraqi Minister on End to Blockade

JN0509101891 *Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Sep 91*

[Text] Accra, 5 Sep (INA)—Foreign Minister Ahmad Husayn has met with some of the heads of delegations participating in the 10th ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement. The conference began in the Ghanaian capital, Accra, yesterday.

The foreign minister met with Algerian Foreign Minister Lakhdar Ibrahimi, Mauritanian Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Hasni Ould Didi, Sudanese delegation head Ja'far Abu-Haj, and the Zambian foreign minister. He also met with the secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for External Liaison and International Cooperation, the Afghan foreign minister, and the heads of the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations to the conference.

The foreign minister discussed items on the conference agenda and coordination regarding these topics. He also spoke about the effects and repercussions of the unjust economic blockade imposed on Iraq and the role the nonaligned countries should play by opposing the siege

and working to lift it to save the Iraqi people further suffering as a result of the acute shortage of food and medicine.

In a related development, the Iraqi delegation presented the conference with a draft proposal to end the unjust economic siege imposed on Iraq. The draft calls on the international community to pressure the Security Council to take urgent measures to lift the siege. It also calls on those countries that froze Iraqi assets to release them so that Iraq can buy the necessary food and medicine for its people.

Iraq also made a proposal outlining the need to make the Middle East a region free of weapons of mass destruction and to force the Zionist entity to accept the Security Council resolution issued in 1981 stipulating that all its nuclear installations be subjected to international supervision.

The nonaligned foreign ministers yesterday began their 10th conference, which will last four days, in the presence of 104 members of the Nonaligned Movement, 11 observers, and 20 guests and representatives of seven governmental organizations.

Indonesian's Alatas on RS: Pressure

BK0509075491 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0349 GMT 5 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 5 (ANTARA)—House Commission I Vice-Chairman Theo Sambuaga says the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) should put more pressure on South Africa to end its discriminatory practices so that the country's apartheid system can be abolished completely. Responding to questions raised by ANTARA here on Wednesday, Theo said that efforts to end all forms of discrimination had become the basis of non-aligned struggle since it was founded, including the abolition of the apartheid system in South Africa.

Theo made the point when asked to comment on the efforts made by Indonesia to press the South African Government to immediately end apartheid so that there would no longer be any segregation against people based on skin colour and race. "Indonesia knows that these practices are still taking place in South Africa nowadays and the Pretoria regime is responsible", said Foreign Minister Ali Alatas when asked to comment by reporters on his arrival in Accra, Ghana, from Lagos, Nigeria.

Alatas is in the Ghanaian capital to attend the 10th ministerial meeting of NAM which began on Wednesday. The meeting is scheduled to take place for three days.

Theo was of the opinion that the isolation of South Africa by NAM, particularly by African member countries was a way of putting pressure on South Africa's white minority government to end its apartheid policy against the country's majority black population. He also

underlined the importance of holding free elections in South Africa based on the principles of democracy. He said that NAM has been striving to pressure the Pretoria regime to eliminate apartheid.

These efforts, however, should be continued since the expected progress, which had to be in line with the United Nations charter, had not been achieved, he said. Theo admitted that the efforts made by Pretoria to eliminate the apartheid system in the last two years had shown some progress. But he pointed out that these changes were not sufficient to end the racist policy.

"When pressure from the Non-Aligned Movement, particularly from African countries, becomes stronger, the progress will be more evident and will lead to the ending of apartheid", he added.

On the relevance of NAM in the present world situation, Theo said it should not be merely viewed from the point of view of preventing its member countries from joining the east or west blocs which were now non-existent.

The movement, he said, also aspired to abolish new imperialism in the form of economic, cultural and technological domination of one country by another due to which the dominated country was not able to carry out its sovereignty.

Theo also revealed that the movement was endeavouring to change the world economic order which had structurally been unfavourable to developing countries and made developed countries richer.

The movement should also strive to prevent the proliferation of nuclear arms and its use and to halt the conventional arms race and the production of chemical weapons, he said. "All these are the aspirations of the movement which need to be strengthened with new ways and means adjusted to the current international situation", the House Commission I Vice-Chairman said.

Yugoslavia's Loncar Departs Accra

LD0509042591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0003 GMT 5 Sep 91

[Text] Accra, September 4 (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, Yugoslavia's diplomacy chief, left here for Belgrade late this evening. He ended his visit to Ghana's capital, where he opened the 10th nonaligned ministerial conference, by reason of affairs of importance in his country. In addition to addressing a formal session marking the 30th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, Loncar submitted a report on the movement's two years now of activities chaired by Yugoslavia since the movement's summit in Belgrade.

Although it was scheduled that the decision on who is to host the next summit in 1992 be taken at the close of the conference Saturday, the conferees, obviously appreciating Loncar's proposal, decided late this evening that Indonesia host it.

Rwanda**Rebels Reportedly Attack Gatuna Bridge, Repulsed**

*EA0409145591 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
3 Sep 91*

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation has issued an official communique. According to the communique, the rebel-cockroaches [inyenzi-inkontanyi] continue their attempts to infiltrate Rwandan territory from Uganda in order to indulge, with impunity, in acts of barbarity, in the hope of occupying a portion of Rwandan territory before the next regional summit on the Rwandan conflict scheduled to take place in Gbadolite, Zaire on 7 September.

These attackers have indeed shelled Rwandan Armed Forces' positions along the Rwanda-Uganda border with heavy weapons on an almost daily basis, and in their attempts to infiltrate Rwanda they have mainly attacked socioeconomic infrastructures and the civilian population. Some civilians have been abducted and tortured by the rebels.

All these attempts at infiltration have failed thanks to the fierce resistance of the Rwandan Armed Forces, who managed to contain the attacks and repulse the attackers back to Uganda from where they came.

Last night from 1900 to 0300 the rebels launched an attack on the pass between the Sabyinio and Gahinga volcanoes in northwestern Rwanda. They were repulsed by the Rwandan Armed Forces and returned to Uganda after having suffered important human and material losses. Taking advantage of the Ugandan National Resistance Army cover, the attackers dynamited Gatuna bridge located on the side of the Ugandan border post on 3 September.

The destruction of a bridge in Gatuna by the rebel-cockroaches sufficiently shows that the rebels want to economically destabilize not only Rwanda but also the other countries which use the Northern Corridor for their imports and exports.

The international community should not be indifferent to this ignoble act perpetrated by these rebels and which is a challenge for Uganda, given that the attackers who destroyed the Gatuna bridge simply came from Uganda and returned there after [words indistinct] while it is Uganda itself which, during the meeting held in Kampala on 16 August by transport ministers of the countries utilizing the Northern Corridor, affirmed on several occasions that Uganda controlled the axis formed by the road crossing its territory.

This act is, therefore, an obstacle to the plan to reutilize the Northern Corridor, a plan which was to be implemented in the next few days. The attackers and particularly those supporting them should again understand that the ignoble acts aiming at [word indistinct] Rwanda

also greatly harm Uganda and other countries of the subregion, notably those which use the Northern Corridor.

Zaire**Government Gives Casualties for 2 Sep Clashes**

*EA0409155991 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0500 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] An extraordinary cabinet meeting was held yesterday. Two important points were on the agenda: the incidents which took place on 2 September in the capital and the strike by civil servants. Here is an account of the meeting by the cabinet spokesman, Minister [name indistinct].

[Spokesman] The Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting at the government hall today at 1600 under the chairmanship of the prime minister, Prof. Mulumba Lukoji. It was mainly on the unfortunate incidents which occurred yesterday in (?a few areas) of the capital.

After listening to the detailed report on the events which resulted in two dead and four wounded [words indistinct] and convinced that the political change desired by our people must take place in peace, order, and legality, the Council of Ministers confirmed its firm determination to ensure the peace and security of persons and properties throughout the Republic by resorting to the use of all legal regulations.

In this context, the government informs the public that certain elements lacking public spiritedness who were involved in yesterday's incidents have already been arrested. The government stresses at this juncture the fact that anybody who [words indistinct] public order with the aim, particularly, of hindering the smooth running of the proceedings of the sovereign national conference will be punished by the law.

On the civil servants' strike which started on 30 August, the government notes in the light of the elements at its [word indistinct] initiated by people who are not empowered to speak on behalf of civil servants. The national Labor (?Council) [words indistinct] on (?1) September, the government invites the various socioprofessional groups of the civil service to [word indistinct] rapidly their register of claims before the Civil Service Ministry.

The government seizes this occasion to remind all components of Zairian society of the need to observe a general truce [word indistinct] the sovereign national conference to take place under better conditions. I thank you.

Ethiopia

Eritrean Official Speaks on Revolution Anniversary

EA0409195591 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1625 GMT 1 Sep 91

[Speech by Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, in Asmera on 1 September marking the 30th anniversary of the Eritrean revolution—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The victory of the liberation struggle of the people of Eritrea and Ethiopia will make a very big contribution to the history of Africa and the politics of the world for peace, stability, and prosperity. The people of the Horn of Africa in particular, who have been suffering as a result of the continued intervention of foreign forces and expansionist policies, can understand how dear is the already achieved peace; I do not think it needs any study.

To safeguard the achievements and to make them long-lasting requires, above all, responsibility. As can be recalled, the provisional government has issued various statements about the achievements since the declaration of the Provisional Government of Eritrea. The task and struggle to build a new and permanent country is long and difficult. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, it is clear that the abovementioned achievements have opened the door to sensitive issues. It must not be forgotten that there are some forces and individuals who had benefits in the past regime in Ethiopia and who are not able to swallow the prevailing changes and are planning evil things. Even though the evil plans of those forces are understood and are natural, and although they can cause very limited obstruction, we should not neglect understanding them because they have some effects on our struggle for reconstruction. To delay history and to colonize and enslave the Eritrean people in the name of unity, they say that Eritrea is part and parcel of Ethiopia and cannot be separated, that the United Nations and the international community should not interfere, and that if a referendum is held, the Ethiopian people should participate. We are aware of those Ethiopian forces who have started to mobilize and organize officially and clandestinely in the name of unity. [passage omitted]

We should also remember that there are a few foreign forces who have lost some of their interests, and some are working with innocent people to hinder or change the right of the Eritrean people to decide their destiny in these two years, as was resolved in the past. The black-mailing campaign and the pressures which they are applying are some of the indications. [passage omitted]

The aim is to see the economy of Eritrea deteriorate and remain impoverished and in crisis and, finally, to see the Eritrean people say that we prefer slavery with sufficiency to freedom with suffering. Hence this is the right

time to tell and remind those forces that the Eritrean people and the Provisional Government of Eritrea are aware of their plans, and we would also like to tell them that their dreams, pressure, and sabotage are dreams that cannot be fulfilled.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is no doubt that we are ready and keen to safeguard and defend our freedom, even though safeguarding our freedom and rebuilding and strengthening our country is much more dependent on our own abilities and efforts than any foreign donation and aid. We are sure that we will emerge victorious against any challenges. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, because we cannot see our victories differently, neither can we see our future struggle differently, nor will our enemies see it differently. Therefore, we cannot view differently the campaign of black-mail and ill planned sabotage in Ethiopia to hinder the existing atmosphere of peace and democracy. Thus, we are obliged to work to strengthen the mutual cooperation and relationship we have with the transitional stage and government of Ethiopia. We are also obliged to work to strengthen and develop the existing strong relationship with the brotherly people of Sudan and their government. The stability, peace, and prosperity of the people of our region is not something that can be separated one from the other because the interest of one depends very much on mutual interest.

Even though in my speech today I have been focusing on the hostile forces, we should not forget that there are people in our region and the world at large who are pleased and relieved by the current victories and who are also ready to cooperate. [passage omitted]

Ethiopian Envoy's Address

EA0309215091 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1625 GMT 1 Sep 91

[Address by Lencho Leta, Transitional Government of Ethiopia representative, in Asmera on 1 September marking the 30th anniversary of the Eritrean Revolution—recorded; Lencho Leta's address in English]

[Excerpts] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, president of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, distinguished guests, and the heroic masses of Eritrea: On behalf of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, please allow me to start by saluting all those sons and daughters of Eritrea who paid the highest sacrifices to make this day a reality. Let me also take this opportunity to greet and congratulate all Eritreans assembled here and elsewhere. Lastly, allow me to congratulate the indefatigable leadership of the EPLF [Ethiopian People's Liberation Front], who (?moved) consistently, persistently, and selflessly to (?bring) the 30-year-old Eritrean struggle for national self-determination to a truly glorious conclusion.

Looking back on the path that finally led to this glory, we realize that it has been extremely (?tortuous). Assessing

the cost, both human and material for this undeniably unparalleled achievement, we realize that it has been absolutely staggering. We also recall that at times the odds have been absolutely overwhelming. We are assembled here today, however, to (?bear) testimony to the fact that none of these could succeed in dampening the Eritrean people's quest for freedom nor despair their determined march to victory and self-determination. I again salute all of you and congratulate you.

We have always believed that a strategic bond exists between the just struggle of you, Eritreans, and the struggle of those peoples in Ethiopia who also aspire to self-determination and democracy. Consequently all the forces for justice, peace, and democracy have unflinchingly supported and defended the justness of your cause.

We have done so because we were convinced that your victory will be our victory as well, which we have now [word indistinct]. So, with the end of Ethiopian dictatorial rule in Eritrea, a more promising future of peace, democracy, and self-determination is looming on the horizon for all of us. Just as the past [words indistinct] between [word indistinct] midwife the present promising situation, and even more intensive and extensive cooperation is still needed to create a condition of lasting peace. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, a much more promising situation prevails now. With the liberation of Eritrea and the collapse of the last Ethiopian regime, the forces of peace, democracy, and self-determination have vowed to make a break with the past history of domination and the inevitability of resulting hostilities. In the place of the exclusive exercise of political power, we have opted to experiment with power sharing. Instead of trying to obliterate national identities, we have chosen to recognize and allow them to grow. We have also decided to replace intolerance with tolerance, and lastly but not least, we have recognized the right of any nation, nationality, or people to self-determination.

With respect to Eritrea, the forces that make up the present Transitional Government in Ethiopia have unequivocally recognized that the Eritrean people and the Eritrean people alone have the right to decide on their future destiny because over and above the justness of this stand, the Eritrean people have practically demonstrated that any attempt to the contrary is tantamount to insanity. Leading up to the final victory [word indistinct] of the Eritrean people, the Ethiopian Transitional Government is willing to cooperate extensively with the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

With a view to facilitating this cooperation, the Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia has formed a standing committee on Eritrea, members of which are amongst us. Members of this committee have been also officially delegated to share with you the joy that it clearly observes or [word indistinct] and demonstrated in your [word indistinct] and speeches. In addition, they are here to arm themselves

with the information necessary to dispel the lack of understanding (?fostered) by the 30 years of Ethiopian Government propaganda. They will also collect as much data as necessary to facilitate a good interaction between the two peoples in the fields of economy, communications, the flow of goods, services, and peoples, and cultural exchange. We are determined to establish a new basis for a new kind of relationship between our two peoples.

At the same time we are endeavoring to establish a new order in Ethiopia, a new order of democracy and self-determination. The subjective and objective obstacles to realizing this noble [word indistinct], we realize is truly formidable. Just as we needed your cooperation to end the rule of the most atrocious regime in Africa, we will continue to need your cooperation and understanding to make our present experiment a success. Rest assured that we on our part will do everything possible [words indistinct] a peaceful and prosperous future for yourself [word indistinct] a success as well.

In the [word indistinct] we would like to appeal to the world, which silently watched us during the long years of war and devastation, not to disappoint us once again. The devastation caused by the war [word indistinct] in the loss of human lives and the destruction of property is simply incalculable. Equally important, the current natural disasters have played havoc with the livelihood of our already impoverished peoples. The task we have started to reverse the speedy deterioration of our people's livelihood is very (?recent). Although our peoples are imbued with the feeling of generosity towards each other, the means at their disposal do not at all measure up to the task confronting us.

Urgent and massive international assistance both for relief and rehabilitation is required to put all of us on the path of (?sustainable) development. We say to the international community: Do not let us down again.

At the same time we need to remind ourselves that what is decisive in the final analysis is our ability to (?forge) the determination of our peoples and to foster a spirit of goodwill and cooperation that will be the basis of a genuinely prosperous future. Just as to galvanize the peoples to fight political domination, so must we know how to overcome economic backwardness and poverty. Even to contemplate and implement this, one important factor is absolutely necessary, and for genuine peace to prevail, the respect of human and peoples rights is also absolutely necessary. Once it becomes perfectly clear that we will still need to join hands to resist the restoration of any kind of domination, if peace prevails, we can marshal our human and material resources in the fight against poverty and backwardness.

Finally, I am absolutely confident that hand-in-hand we shall bring about the lasting peace that our peoples so badly need. Hand-in-hand we shall also bring the prosperity that our peoples rightly deserve. Let this be our motto for the coming years.

Thank you Mr. President, thank you distinguished guests. Once again I salute and congratulate the free and heroic people of Eritrea.

Eritrean, Ethiopian Officials Meet on Relations

EA0409201091 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 3 Sep 91

[Text] Isayas Afewerki, the secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, met and held talks with the representatives of the Ethiopian transitional government's council at his office. The delegation, which was led by Lencho Leta, came to Eritrea to attend the 30th anniversary of the Eritrean people's struggle and express its congratulations.

The delegation will assess the economic relations to be formed between the two countries, visit various parts of Eritrea, and also see the consequence of the fighting and understand the feelings of the Eritrean people and Ethiopians living in Eritrea.

During the talks, Isayas said the relationship between Eritrea and Ethiopia was marred by a distorted history. He noted that the current visit by the delegation of the Ethiopian council will help them to understand closely the feelings of the Eritrean people and this will be of great help for the prevailing and future relationship between the two countries.

Teams Discuss Transition

EA0409142291 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Sep 91

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia has met and held talks with Mr. Isayas Afewerki in Asmera. Teferi Aniley will read the details dispatched by the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY.

[Teferi] The talks centered on the transitional period charter concerning Eritrean issues. The Council of Representatives delegation, which has left for Asmera to hold talks with officials of the Provisional Government

of Eritrea, is led by Mr. Lencho Leta. The discussions of the high-level delegation led by Mr. Lencho Leta with the secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea in his office were reported this morning by the Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea.

In a speech during the discussion, Mr. Isayas Afewerki noted that relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea were based on Ethiopian supremacy and were marred by distorted history fabricated by Ethiopia. The report added that the current visit by the Council of Representatives delegation will enable them to closely understand the feelings of the Eritrean people which will serve in fostering better relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Uganda

'Notorious' Rebel Leader, Others Killed

EA0509071491 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 4 Sep 91

[Text] The Uganda news agency reporting from Kitgum says one of the most notorious rebel leaders in the district, (Dennis Obita Atudu) [member of holy spirit rebels], has been killed in the ongoing mopping-up operation in the district. The agency says the body of (Atudu), alias Man, had been inspected by the people of Kitgum town. Addressing them, a senior military officer in Kitgum, Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Mwanga, advised other rebel leaders to surrender before the long arm of government gets them.

He disclosed that since the operation started in Kitgum, two rebels division commanders Obitre Gana [former internal affairs minister] and Yusuf Omona [former commander of the 1st Simba Mechanised Regiment] have been killed. He said there has been a lot of positive change in the security situation in Kitgum as a result of hard work and cooperation between security forces and the wananchi [citizens]. He appealed to the general public to be very alert and vigilant all the time. He advised the wananchi to make alarm when they come across rebels.

Further Reaction to NP Congress Proposals**ANC Says 'Recipe for Disaster'**

*MB0409110291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] calls the National Party's [NP] constitutional proposals a recipe for disaster. In a statement released today, the ANC says the proposals are designed to deny a future South African Government the power to truly liberate the country from the misery of apartheid.

The ANC claims the NP plans to create a weak parliament, and an executive hamstrung by arrangements requiring broad consensus amongst small interest groups. They say whites will retain the accumulated privileges of apartheid under the guise of constitutional principle. The ANC concludes by calling on the NP government to abandon the proposals and join the movement in seriously addressing the question of democracy.

Further on 'Racist' Proposals

*MB0409125891 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1115 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Excerpts] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, addressed the federal congress of the ruling National Party this morning. He reacted to criticism of National Party constitutional proposals. [passage omitted] ANC [African National Congress] spokesperson Mr. Saki Macozoma had this to say about the state president's proposals:

[Begin Macozoma recording] Now I think we understand why the National Party has been shy to unveil its constitutional proposals. It would seem to us that they do not belong to the late 20th century. They reflect a group of people who have been in power too long. They can't bear the thought of losing it to a democratic government.

It would seem to us that the National Party is distorting, as it has done in the past, accepted and respected concepts of democratic government such as constitutional rule, checks and balances, devolution of power, self-determination. They are using these concepts to hide what is blatantly racist constitutional proposals. These proposals seek to do a number of things, but I will only mention a few of them.

They want to render central government ineffective, and the result of that will be that a new government will not be able to deal with the legacy of apartheid. Secondly, they want to create a minority veto which will largely be racially determined in spite of the views of the state president to the contrary. Thirdly, they want to prevent a majority party from governing by creating a legislated coalition. And fourthly, they want to disable the executive through devices such as rotation of presidents. And

we believe that these proposals, now I think we understand why the National Party has been shy to unveil its constitutional proposals. It would seem to us that they do not belong to the late 20th century. They reflect a group of people who have been in power too long, and can't bear the thought of losing it to a democratic government. [end recording]

De Klerk Says Proposals Honest

*MB0409152091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1452 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 4 SAPA—The NP's [National Party's] constitutional proposal was an honest document which contained no trickery or hidden agenda, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Wednesday.

"All must know that this is an honest document and must take it at face value," he said in his closing address to the NP's federal congress in Bloemfontein. "It is pliable, it is a framework, but it is also a statement of policy, of our belief. It is also an honest document and should be dealt with like that."

"It should not be expected that we will easily move away from it because each principle is what we seriously believe offers the only hope to South Africa and its entire population."

He said the proposals were not a typical negotiation document in which "fat" could be trimmed off during negotiations. "In our document, our case is stated as we believe it should be. There is no fat built in—we cannot afford that luxury because then our bona fides would have been questioned. There is no trickery built in or a secret agenda of how to use it."

De Klerk on Interim Government

*MB0409164091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1620 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 4 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said he had not expected the African National Congress [ANC] to support the National Party's [NP] constitutional proposals. Speaking at a press conference after the party's federal congress on Wednesday, he said the NP's proposals militated, among other things, against the ANC's idea of central government.

"We sincerely believe it is possible to find common ground in negotiation as has been previously proven with the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes."

"The realities of South Africa are in favour of what we say."

Mr de Klerk also rejected a suggestion that the proposals represented an effort to entrench white rights. "I reiterate that the new constitution we seek will not have any reference to colour or race."

Replying to a question on the differences of opinion between himself and ANC President Nelson Mandela, Mr de Klerk said he did not think they could not co-operate because they had serious differences on specific issues.

"The negotiation at present is about the rules of the game, but I won't push in the same scrum as the ANC while they continue their alliance with the SACP [South African Communist Party].

"We have agreed to talk again and I have no doubt that the differences will not form a stumbling block in the negotiation process.

"I will be able to work with whoever has the best interests of all the people of South Africa at heart and is not working for only a section of the population and doesn't give a damn for anyone else."

He said the very fact of the conflict potential of South Africa indicated that responsible leaders would work on obtaining consensus in the proposed presidency of five. It would be difficult but continued domination by himself would also not solve the conflict. "The only way to remove the causes of conflict is to find ways of co-operating."

With regard to the NP compromising on the question of an interim government, Mr de Klerk said that, once negotiation started, it was quite possible that accord would be reached on what was reasonable. He said the NP should never attempt to force a new constitution if it could not build a broad consensus.

"We will never misuse the fact that we are the government, but we won't be pressurised into accepting something we cannot live with."

Viljoen on Constitutional Model

*MB0409111291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0956 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 4 SAPA—The new constitutional dispensation for South Africa must be based on certain fixed points of departure, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of constitutional development, told the federal congress of the National Party [NP] in Bloemfontein on Wednesday. A system had to be sought that ensured universally accepted values and norms based on universal franchise in a democratic structure of government, Dr Viljoen said.

It had to be free from apartheid, discrimination and any form of domination, accommodate cultural differences and enable all South Africans to share in peace, progress and prosperity. The new system had to establish an ordered and orderly society that made good government possible and which ensured justice for all, promoted a market-orientated economy coupled with private initiative and social responsibility.

Dr Viljoen said in order to achieve the specific constitutional model that would achieve the best possible result, the National Party was striving for negotiation at national level to reach agreement on the broad structure of government and to establish the position of central, regional and local authorities within that structure.

There also had to be negotiation at regional level so that the needs, aspirations and problems of the residents could be properly accommodated. There also had to be negotiation at local level to accomplish co-operation and harmony at grassroots level.

'Constitutional State' Noted

*MB0409122091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1105 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 4 SAPA—The National Party [NP] accepts the rule of law as the foundation on which to express the pursuit of justice and a limit on the power of the state, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of constitutional development, told the National Party's federal congress in Bloemfontein on Wednesday. He said, however, that the term was developed in the distinctive milieu of the Westminster system and an unwritten constitution.

The term constitutional state had, therefore, been used to indicate that the National Party was striving for a system that might rightly be described as constitutional government. This was a system in which the constitution and the law were the source of justice and, at the same time, served to curtail the powers of government.

Dr Viljoen said the concept "constitutional state" expressed the view that the constitution of a country should regulate the power of government in such a way that freedom, justice and legal certainty were guaranteed for all. This involved a constitutionally entrenched legal dispensation that involved seven principles:

"The constitution must be the all embracing criterion and guideline for the state and the citizen;

"Charter of fundamental rights must be constitutionally protected and legally enforceable (on the question of such a charter Dr Viljoen said the minister of justice Mr Kobie Coetsee would later release the SA [South African] Law Commission's recommendations);

"An independent judiciary is a cornerstone of the constitutional state;

"Organisations and institutions that function in non-political spheres must enjoy the highest possible measure of self-determination of their own fields of interest in the community;

"Mechanisms must be built in to prevent abuse of government power and state structures;

"The integrity of the constitution must be ensured;

"An impartial and professional civil service with career security for employees must be ensured."

Dr Viljoen said the second "pillar" was participatory democracy.

This meant that a system of government was developed in which a number of political parties effectively participated and in which power-sharing took place. This was in contrast to the Westminster system in which one party exclusively enjoyed power. This concept might be put into effect in two ways.

Firstly, political power might be divided among various authorities, with the distribution of power among the different tiers of government. This was normally referred to as the principle of devolution of power. Secondly, an effective say and participation in state power for a number of parties might be brought about.

Dr Viljoen said that the model proposed to the federal congress was not necessarily a final proposal. It might be revised as a result of further reflection in the NP, and by negotiations and in the light of the expected reports of the South African Law commission on fundamental rights and on constitutional models that might be appropriate for the South African situation.

Viljoen on Makeup of Parliament

*MB0409121091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1111 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 4 SAPA—Parliament should consist of two houses and both houses must adopt legislation, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of constitutional development, told the federal congress of the National Party [NP] in Bloemfontein on Wednesday. The first house should be elected proportionately, so that each political party receives a number of seats in accordance with the share of the political support that party enjoys.

The electoral system might be organized that voters had the opportunity to express their preference for specific candidates in particular electoral districts. Legislation in the first house would be passed by a simple majority, but would be subject to a weighted majority (for example, two-thirds) in respect of issues entrenched in the constitution.

A second house, smaller than the first house, was proposed. An equal number of seats in the second house would be allocated to each region. Each political party that had gained a specified amount of support in the region's legislative body would be allocated an equal number of the seats for that region in the second house.

Thus, every party that enjoyed a significant amount of support in the region would be represented in the second house. The core of the NP's proposals was that the executive should not be constituted from one party alone, but from members of a number of the major parties.

The present constitution concentrated functions and authority excessively in a single person—the state president. Dr Viljoen said that the office of head of state and

of government should be vested in a collective body, known as the presidency. The presidency would consist of the leaders of the three largest parties in the first house.

In the event that the three largest parties do not together represent the majority of the voters, the presidency would be supplemented by as many additional leaders, in order of the size of their party, as may be required to represent a joint majority. A party that qualified in these terms might, however, abstain from participation.

The chairmanship of the presidency would rotate among members on an annual basis; decisions would be taken by consensus and a state president might be elected on a rotating basis from the ranks of the presidency. The presidency, by consensus, would appoint ministers to form a multiparty cabinet, who are obliged to carry out the policy of the presidency.

The two houses of parliament might pass a motion of no confidence in the presidency collectively (but not in individual members), in the cabinet and in individual members.

Viljoen on 'Constitutional State'

*MB0509064091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2321 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 4 SAPA—The proposed second house in the National Party's [NP] guidelines would play an important role in protecting the constitution and minorities as well as regional interests, according to Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of constitutional development, at the Federal Congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein on Wednesday. The National Party's point of departure that South Africa should be a constitutional state was considered of cardinal importance by the party, said Dr Viljoen. And the proposal that the government would be limited in its powers to intervene in the self-reliance of non-political institutions also were important to citizens.

Dr Viljoen said this guideline, which fitted into the whole network of constitutional arrangements, took account of the fact that numerous activities in a society were performed by a variety of groups, often in non-governmental organizations and institutions. It was precisely here that the freedom to proceed without interference by the state had to be protected. Cultural, religious and sporting activities were specific examples, as well as in various occupational, professional and other spheres of interest, which contributed to the orderly structure of society through autonomous institutions.

Dr Viljoen said the reality of groups, legitimate group interests and the fact that there are always minority group interests in society, were acknowledged in the NP's guidelines.

Further on Constitutional Proposals

MB0409155491 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 4 Sep 91

[Excerpts] The government has once again committed itself to a referendum or an election over the question of a new constitution. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, more reaction to the proposals has been received. The Conservative Party [CP] has described the National Party's [NP] proposals as a recipe for revolution. The CP deputy-leader, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, said it was a one-man-one-vote system which offered minorities no protection and which would boil down to black domination and the suppression of whites.

Dr. Hartzenberg said in a statement released in Pretoria that while the Soviet Parliament had decided to partition the Soviet Union to grant freedom to its various peoples and move away from communism the National Party was proposing a unitary state in which the Communist Party would be able to dominate government.

The Democratic Party [DP] says that the NP's constitutional proposals include virtually everything the DP and its predecessors have been calling for, for the past 20 years, with the exception of the five-member presidential council.

The leader of the DP, Dr. Zach de Beer, said that he had experienced this type of executive management and that although it did not have to be unpleasant it was very difficult to make such a system work. The Democratic Party was once managed by the so-called troika comprising Dr. De Beer, Dr. Dennis Worrall and Mr. Wynand Malan.

The chief minister of KwaZulu, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he does not regard the National Party's proposal as a cut and dried matter but that he hopes it will be presented by the party at the negotiation table. Dr. Buthelezi said he welcomed the idea because it was based on a universal franchise. [passage omitted]

PAC on Struggle From Race to Class

MB0409122391 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 4 Sep 91

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Excerpts] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, addressed the federal congress of the ruling National Party this morning. He reacted to criticism of National Party constitutional proposals. [passage omitted] PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Spokesman Barney Desai commented on the National Party proposals:

[Begin Desai recording] The National Party's constitutional proposals are basically the transferring of the struggle from race to class. We in the PAC have always contended that the De Klerkian term, "vote of equal value", meant that some voters' rights would be more

equal than others. That is the agenda of the National Party, and it is to secure and perpetuate minority privileges. The right of self-determination of the dispossessed will not see the light of day where one house of Parliament operates on a basis of one person one vote ostensibly to make that right possible, and a second house emasculates it by diffusing power unequally. Our basic freedoms cannot be shackled by privileged people. [end recording]

KwaZulu Assembly Disapproves

MB0409163091 Johannesburg SABA in English
1602 GMT 4 Sep 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party: Resolutions, Ulundi 4 September 1991]

[Text] Resolution 1

We the members of the caucus of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly wish to express our sense of outrage at the extent to which the funding by the minister of foreign affairs of an imbizo [meeting] called by His Majesty the King in November 1989 and a thanksgiving meeting called by the president of Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in March 1990, has been distorted and exploited by some for party political gain.

We resolve: 1. To state emphatically that we see no shame in the events which this money supported and to the contrary we state our pride that both these events took place. 2. To state that we accept that Mr M.Z. Khumalo's intentions were honourable in using the money for the good purposes to which it was put and to record our sense of pride in the dignified way in which Mr Khumalo recognised that he should not have acted unilaterally. 3. To state that however much we would not ourselves have sanctioned the receipt of money from the state to help run these two mass meetings, we deplore the hypocrisy with which the ANC [African National Congress] in particular and the SACP [South African Communist Party] and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] with it, condemned the IFP's use of this money when they have received millions of rands over many years in their party political battles to crush the IFP. 4. To state that the ANC's receipt of funds from the enemies of the South Africa for which we were striving and the enemies of the process of change to establish a multi-party democracy resting on an enterprise-driven economy, is to be deplored. The receipt of money from Qadhdhafi, 'Arafat and Castro and from Hanoi was shamefully un-South African. Resolution 2

We the members of the caucus of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly have always supported every political action taken by the kwaZulu government and by Inkatha Freedom Party aimed at establishing the stability and peace needed to bring about change through negotiation.

We applaud the present peace process which originated in the state president's summit conference on violence

and intimidation. We resolve: 1. To applaud the work of the Preparatory Committee which flowed from the state president's conference and record our appreciation for the work that went into producing movement towards consensus found in the draft national peace accord. 2. To record our deep consternation that the January 29th IFP/ANC agreements and accords were so broken in so many ways by the ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance and to express our concern that the present peace initiatives may suffer the same fate from the same quarters. 3. To urge all political parties and movements in South Africa to realise the historic importance of now putting violence aside for peaceful negotiations towards a multi-party democracy and we urge the ANC and its allies to uphold the spirit of the present draft national peace accord and to return to working towards the implementation of the January 29th IFP/ANC agreements and accords. Resolution 2 [as received]

We the members of the caucus of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly have noted the National Party's constitutional proposals it intends putting before its national federal council and we resolve: 1. To state that some of these proposals find concurrence with some of the constitutional proposals of the kwaZulu/Natal indaba [agenda] but to note also that these proposals need to be looked at in the context of the totality of the National Party's proposals. 2. To state that we cannot approve of the constitutional proposals of the National Party in their present form and will seek discussion and dialogue with the National Party on their proposals.

NP Congress Adopts Proposals

*MB0409181091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1800 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 4 SAPA—The federal congress of the National Party [NP] on Wednesday unanimously accepted a motion that the party's constitutional proposals be accepted as the framework for constitutional negotiations. The motion, proposing that the constitutional framework goes forward to the provincial congresses for ratification, was met with a standing ovation from the 1,200 delegates representing all constituencies. It also recommended that the provincial congresses accept the proposals and that the leadership should further explore and refine the proposals.

In reply, Cape NP leader Dr Dawie de Villiers said the congress had received a strong message that the NP was a party that set the pace and gave leadership. He appealed to all the delegates to go back to their constituencies and "get discussion underway".

Meetings To Discuss Hunger Strikers' Situation

Mandela, De Klerk Meet

*MB0309133491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1056 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 3 SAPA—President F W de Klerk was not prepared to consider indemnifying the three

rightwing hunger-strikers. [African National Congress] ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, said on Tuesday [3 September]. Speaking at the Union Buildings in Pretoria after a two-hour meeting with Mr de Klerk, the ANC leader said he and the president also had serious differences on three other issues they discussed on Tuesday.

These were the question of the release of ANC-related political prisoners on death row in South Africa, the release of ANC-related political prisoners in Bophuthatswana and the current violence. Mr Mandela said he was "very concerned" about the question of time running out for the three hunger-strikers. He said Mr de Klerk's viewpoint was that they had been offered bail and could make use of this offer. He said he could appreciate the position of a government being pressurised in this manner, but had insisted Pretoria release the fasting trio on humanitarian grounds.

He and Mr de Klerk had agreed to continue discussing the three other issues at a meeting soon, the date as yet to be determined. Despite their differences on Tuesday, much progress, he said, had already been made on the question of the negotiation process and he did not expect the issues to affect this process.

Mr Mandela said he was not prepared to discuss the question of political prisoners in Bophuthatswana with President Lucas Mangope. "That is for Mr de Klerk to sort out." Mr Mandela visited the three hunger strikers in the H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria on Monday.

Mr de Klerk's office confirmed that the president had explained the government's standpoint on the three hunger-strikers to Mr Mandela. "There were also important differences of opinion on other matters that had been discussed, and it had been decided that further discussions were necessary."

A date still had to be determined.

Justice Minister Comments

*MB0309143091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Text] The minister of justice and leader of the National Party [NP] in the [Orange] Free State, Mr. Koobie Coetsee, says the government will not allow rightwing hunger strikers who cannot get their own way to use the South African legal system to suit their own purposes. In his opening speech at NP's Free State congress, Mr. Coetsee said the hunger strikers were using a form of blackmail, but that the legal system was being blackmailed, and not the government.

Justice could not be impaired for the sake of misplaced humanitarian feelings. Mr. Coetsee said that indemnity was justifiable to the left and right of the political spectrum, and that more than 20 rightwingers had received indemnity. However, a line had to be drawn at serious offenses such as murder, that involve civilians.

Commenting on the disruption of NP meetings, Mr. Coetsee said the party retained the right of freedom of speech. When physical violence was used, it amounted to intimidation and was no longer a political matter, but a question of security. This had to be handled in another manner. Mr. Coetsee was re-elected leader of the Free State National Party.

Health Minister Makes Appeal

*MB0309154691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1444 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 3 SAPA—Health Minister Rina Venter on Tuesday [3 September] appealed to the three rightwing hunger strikers in the H F Verwoerd Hospital to suspend their fast "in their own interest". Dr Venter, in a statement made available to SAPA, said she had been kept up to date on the condition of the strikers, adding she was satisfied the men were receiving the best possible medical care. "This care is available to them continuously."

She also expressed concern about the men's state of health, but added the strikers themselves "hold the key to the termination of these dismal circumstances." Consequently the minister would like to direct a serious appeal to the hunger strikers and their families to end the hunger strike in their own interest."

Vlok, Lawyer Discuss Visiting Rights

*MB0309163491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Text] Full visiting rights have been restored to the families of the three rightwing hunger strikers in Pretoria. Access to them was limited to two half-hour visits twice a day after the state president turned down their request for indemnity from prosecution. The full rights were restored after a meeting between the men's wives, their lawyer, and the new minister of correctional services, Adriaan Vlok. Lawyer for the three, Wim Cornelius, says the talks were very satisfactory and cordial, and that Minister Vlok expressed concern about the medical condition of the men.

Cornelius says he will now instruct his clients to start drinking water again. He says they have been on a water strike since Thursday afternoon to protest the limited visiting rights to their families.

Mandela Interviewed on Situation

*MB0409091391 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Interview with African National Congress President Nelson Mandela on South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, by an unidentified SABC reporter and SABC reporter Freek Robinson in Johannesburg; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The Boer Kommando [Commando] has distanced itself from the opinion of the leader of the Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation], Mr. Nic Strydom, who said after a meeting with Mr. Mandela yesterday that the organization now found it necessary to negotiate with the ANC [African National Congress]. Meanwhile, in an interview with TV 2 and 3 at the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] today Mr. Mandela reacted to those comments by Orde Boerevolk leader Nic Strydom.

[Begin recording] [Mandela] The fact that the policies of the rightwing are reactionary and are likely to create formidable problems for those who want peaceful changes does not mean to say that we should not have a spirit of reconciliation.

[Unidentified reporter, interrupting] Dr. Mandela...

[Mandela continues] in which we try to involve everybody in the peace process.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you therefore found common ground with the rightwing?

[Mandela] The common ground is the search for peace for a South Africa in which we all recognize one another as South Africans. We must cooperate in building a new South Africa.

[Robinson] But will you then recognize their belief in a homeland for the Boerevolk [Boer nation] as they call it?

[Mandela] They should come to the negotiation table and put their point of view. We will debate it. We also have got our own point of view as to how this country should be governed and the type of society we think will bring about security and peace to every South African. They are also entitled to canvass their own point of view.

[Unidentified reporter] Doctor, let's go now across the border and investigate the activities of your organization. It is alleged and claimed that your organization is keeping prison facilities in exile. Would you like to comment on that?

[Mandela] No. We did keep a prison and we did arrest and detain prisoners, but they have now all been freed and we are keeping no prisoners whatsoever.

[Unidentified reporter] Categorically you don't have prison facilities in exile at the moment?

[Mandela] No, definitely not. All the people ...

[Unidentified reporter, interrupting] But the allegations are continuing.

[Mandela] Well allegations will always continue. There were such allegations against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. It is clear now that those allegations were false.

[Robinson] Will you be prepared to allow the International Red Cross or journalists to go to these camps to investigate themselves?

[Mandela] I don't think that we ourselves can have any objections, but of course these camps are in countries which are independent, which are not controlled by us, they must make arrangements you see, also with those countries. [end recording]

Mandela's Hospital Visit Protested

*MB0309121291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1122 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Sept 3 SAPA—Another rightwing group has voiced disapproval at events surrounding ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela's visit on Monday to the three hunger-striking rightwing prisoners at H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria. In a statement on Tuesday, the Boere Kommando [Boer Commando] said it distanced itself "in total" from Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation—OB] leader Mr Nic Strydom's comments that his organisation would negotiate with the ANC in the interests of the Boer nation.

Mr Strydom made the controversial statement after Mr Mandela's visit to the three hunger-strikers, Dr Lood van Schalkwyk, Mr Adrian Maritz and Mr Henry Martin, all OB members. The Boere Kommando said it did not view Mr Mandela as a mediator between the "Afrikaner Boer" and the De Klerk government.

"Mandela is not and can also never be our plea bargainer.

"If the Orde Boerevolk wants to negotiate with the communists about our freedom, the Boere Kommando's standpoint remains unchanged.

"It goes against our Christian principles to talk to communists about this—and the Boere Kommando is going to level the ANC with the ground."

The organisation called on all rightwing groups to distance themselves from negotiations with the ANC. [passage omitted]

Hunger Strikers' Conditions Noted

*MB0309191691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1847 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 3 SAPA—The rightwing hunger strikers at the H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria are still continuing their fast but are expected to take a decision about their situation on Thursday [5 September], according to their lawyer Wim Cornelius. Mr Henry Martin, who has fasted the longest, on Wednesday enters the 58th day of his hunger strike, Mr Adrian Maritz his 51st day and Dr Lood van Schalkwyk his 44th day.

The men have all started drinking copious amounts of water and their morale was considerably raised after Mr

Martin and Mr Maritz were moved into the same hospital room in the afternoon and restrictions on the women's visiting rights were lifted by Mr Adriaan Vlok, minister of correctional services.

"The wives no longer need daily written permission from the Department of Correctional Services, and they are again able to stay with the men as long as they like," their lawyer said. "The women immediately urged the men to drink large amounts of water on Tuesday morning as the men have been very dehydrated," he added.

Two Durban Hunger Strikers Hospitalized

*MB0409100291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] Two right-wing hunger strikers in Durban have been admitted to hospital. The men face charges relating to an attack on a bus in kwaMashu last year in which seven people were killed. Craig Doonan reports:

[Doonan] The two Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation—OB] members, Piet Botha and (Adrian Smuts), have entered the 17th day of their fast. A close friend of the two hunger strikers, Das Van Wyk, says the men have been admitted to Westville Hospital and are very weak. He says their health is deteriorating daily. The men are being held for their alleged involvement in an attack on a bus in kwaMashu last year in which seven people died. They claim the attack was politically motivated and in a revenge after a group of black youths attacked Durban beach-front shoppers earlier that day. Meanwhile Van Wyk says the men are likely to distance themselves from Monday's visit by ANC [African National Congress] leader, Nelson Mandela, to the Pretoria right-wing hunger strikers, and they will probably resign from the Orde Boerevolk.

SACP Against Ban on Soviet Communist Party

*MB0309103191 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
3 Sep 91 p 6*

[Text] The South African Communist Party [SACP] has condemned as an erosion of democracy the banning of the Communist Party in some Soviet Republics.

In a statement yesterday, the SACP challenged South African leaders who had condemned last month's abortive coup to denounce the suppression of the Soviet Communist Party.

Developments in the Soviet Union were discussed at a meeting of the SACP's Internal Leadership Group at the weekend, which focused on preparation for the party's annual congress in Soweto in December.

The SACP reiterated that it had a key role to play to "defend" socialism, and said it remained the most organised force to guarantee a democratic socialist system in SA [South Africa].

NP Leader Urges ANC To Purge Communist Ties

*MB0509110691 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 5 Sep 91*

[Text] The Natal leader of the National Party [NP] says his party will join hands with any group that shares its objectives. Provincial leader George Bartlett says these goals are a just, free, democratic South Africa. As Craig Doonan reports, Bartlett was opening the National Party's Natal congress in Durban.

[Doonan] Bartlett says that although the NP is prepared to join hands with black nationalists who share its objectives, the party will have nothing to do with Communists. Bartlett says the ANC [African National Congress] has to rid itself of Communists in its ranks who are retarding progress in South Africa. He says true South African nationalists in the ANC have to decide whether they're going to continue being, what he termed, pawns of hardline Communists, or whether they're going to rid themselves of those dedicated to the Communist ideology. Bartlett says some former Communists in the ANC must now reject communism, following the downfall of the ideology in the Soviet Union. These people, he says, must publicly state their rejected of communism.

ANC Spokesman Interviewed on Peace Accord

*MB3008143091 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 30 Aug-5 Sep 91 p 10*

[Interview with Sydney Mufamadi, African National Congress peace initiative coordinator, with unidentified reporter; place, date not given]

[Text] **NEW NATION [NN]: Analyses of the violence by the tripartite alliance implicated the government in the violence. How could you sign a peace accord with the very government you said was behind the "third force"?**

Sydney Mufamadi [SM]: Historically, the ANC [African National Congress] aligned organisations, especially Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the UDF [United Democratic Front] attempted to enter into agreements with Inkatha to stop the violence in Natal. It is our view that those agreements suffered from many complications. The ANC signed an agreement with Inkatha on January 29 this year. It did not stop the violence.

Apart from the violence that was carried out by Inkatha, as evidenced by the trials that are taking place, various elements of the security establishment have been implicated in the violence. A case in point is the confession made by a member of a military intelligence operative [as published] who said he was involved in the assassination of Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo.

But there are church, business and political leaders who are concerned about the violence. We think it is the responsibility of all these organisations to come together to arrive at a multilateral binding agreement that guides the conduct of all concerned.

It is not just a question of agreeing on rules, it is a question of also agreeing on mechanisms for implementing those agreements and mechanisms to monitor that organisations which are signatories to the agreement honour it. [sentence as published]

NN: With the government's history of renegeing on peace accords, notably the Nkomati and New York Agreements, do you trust that they will honour this one?

SM: It is not a question of trust because we know that they did not enter into this agreement because they suddenly became trustworthy. They were forced into this situation by the crisis which the apartheid system is facing. The crisis proved to be a terminal one—which means that if a certain measure of stability was to be achieved, there had to be some kind of transformation. If that transformation was to be legitimate it had to involve, and ultimately be underwritten by major anti-apartheid forces in this country.

So it is not a question of us trusting or not trusting this regime. It is a question of us trusting other forces who are motivated by basic patriotic perspectives to find ways of combating this violence. Together with them, we shall mobilise our resources to compel the regime to adhere to agreements.

NN: There seems to be no cohesive strategy on how to deal with the government. The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], for example, has said it will not sign this agreement. Why do you think this is the case?

SM: I know that the PAC, the Workers Organisation for Socialist Action (WOSA) and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) attended the meeting in Sandton. The meeting agreed to set up working groups to draw up draft codes. The working groups are made up of ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party]/Cosatu alliance, government and Inkatha representatives. These drafts are going to be put before an all inclusive peace convention for discussion and adoption.

Our people who are serving on the working group have regularly consulted the prospective patriotic front members.

NN: The code of conduct for political organisations demands that they do not attack members of other organisations. How is this viewed by organisations still committed to the armed struggle?

SM: The current violence has nothing to do with the armed struggle. It cannot be said that people who are terrorising innocent train commuters are doing so because they are involved in the armed struggle. As far as we are concerned, the current violence has everything to do with the attempt by the regime to determine the pace and direction of the process of transition in this country.

The ANC decided to suspend, (no to abandon), the armed struggle in order to facilitate the process of transition. We were able to suspend it because we were

prosecuting it. We had something to suspend. We hope we shall not be compelled to resume it.

NN: Can it not be argued that the peace accord confuses the demand for an interim government (IG) which is motivated by a desire to take control of the security forces?

SM: The demand for an IG and what the draft peace accord envisages are not mutually exclusive. Even if you were to have an IG, the question of ensuring that the security forces are open to public scrutiny, and are non-partisan and accountable to the community they purport to be serving would still arise.

The problem is that the security forces are politically partisan. The instructions given to them are not always known to the public. Implicit in the ignorance is the fact that people are not going to know their rights.

It is therefore one of the imperatives of the equation of change in SA [South Africa] that the process of transition be monitored by all parties to the process. We need to find a mechanism through which we can ensure that the security forces are accountable to the broadest possible spectrum of political parties in South Africa.

These codes of conduct are going to empower rather than disempower the IG. The IG is expected to see to it that nothing impinges on free political activities—an indispensable condition for genuine negotiations.

IFP Central Committee Meets, Issues Resolutions

*MB3108180091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1738 GMT 31 Aug 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday [dateline as received]—Central Committee meeting. The following resolutions were passed today (31st August 1991). Resolution 1

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] were witness to an appalling series of events in which accusations that our president and we as members of the Central Committee knew about funds having been given to assist in holding peace rallies which we did not know about, and we were witness to political glee among those who thought they could hang shame where no shame in the end could be hung. We resolve:

1. To state that the president of the IFP did not know that funding to assist in the running of the king's Imbizo [meeting] in November 1989 and the March 1990 thanksgiving rally for the release of political prisoners, had been recovered from government sources.

2. To state we as members of the Central Committee were totally unaware that this had happened.

3. To state that following our own enquiry we were satisfied that the money that was paid over was spent entirely and only on promoting these two rallies and we

endorse the decision of the president and the national chairman to refund the amount of R[and]250,000 to the minister of foreign affairs.

4. To state that in view of 2 above we feel no shame about the way the money was spent.

5. To state that while we understood the reasons why Mr M.Z. Khumalo thought he should resign, his resignation was never considered by the Central Committee, and had it been considered by the Central Committee, we would have advised against it.

6. We are deeply grateful for the dignified way in which Mr Khumalo conducted himself during that difficult period and we are proud of him.

7. To contrast the funding sources of the IFP which come so dominantly from South Africa's poorest of the poor through subscription fees, with the income of the ANC [African National Congress] which inter alia comes from Qadhdhafi, Yasir 'Arafat, Fidel Castro and from Russians at a time when Russians were bad for Russia and the whole world.

8. To contrast the peaceful objectives to which the money accepted by Mr Khumalo was put, to the violence and revolution and internal insurrection to which the money from Qadhdhafi et al was put by the ANC. Resolution 2

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party applaud our president's commitment to continue with the peace process despite the unbridled and acrimonious accusations against him and the IFP articulated by the top leadership of the ANC despite the accord of January 28th 1991. We resolve:

1. To state our own total commitment to the peace process and to assure the world that this commitment which we and the president share is a commitment which runs right down into grass roots through all IFP structures.

2. To thank the state president for the summit conference on violence and intimidation he organised from which the present peace process originated and to applaud all those who carried the peace process to the culminating weeks which now lie ahead.

3. To state that we applaud a great deal in the draft national peace accord and we endorse it in principle but we seek clarity on some clauses which must be referred back to the Preparatory Committee. We accept it as a living document, which will always be improved as time goes on. We do not regard it as a substitute for multi-party negotiations on the future constitution of South Africa.

4. To instruct our national chairman to cause the draft national peace accord to be widely distributed amongst IFP branches for local debate and judgement.

5. To state the intention of the IFP to attend the national peace convention on the 14th September and to request the president of the IFP, after consultation with IFP leaders, on that day to register our maximum accord with as many clauses in the draft, as it will then be formulated, as possible and to commit ourselves as a party to continue the search for ever-broader consensus and ever-deepening understanding the co-operation between all political parties in South Africa.

Resolution 3

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party have always applauded our president's emphasis on the need to eliminate killing talk in political propaganda as a fundamentally important first step to bring about an end to violence.

We therefore resolve:

1. To state that killing talk includes the specialised way the ANC and its allies have talked about the IFP as "stooges," "puppets," "traitors," and "enemies," must cease, for there can be no prospects of us overcoming the hideous violence as long as this remains part of the rhetoric of the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party]/Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance.

2. To direct our national chairman to insist that this form of killing talk is prohibited by the national peace accord to be presented to the whole world on the 14th September. Resolution 4

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party were appalled to learn at first hand from members of the ANC who had survived the Quatro camp atrocities and returned to South Africa. We resolve:

1. To request the ANC to issue a comprehensive statement informing South Africans, and particularly the parents and loved ones of those who suffered in ANC camps, of how many such camps there were, how many inmates there were in them in total and where these camps were located.

2. To request the ANC to respond very much more fully than simply stating, as it has stated in the past, that these things happen and are to be regretted.

3. To call on all South Africans to give maximum support to any action designed to restore honour to those who were so demeaned in Quatro and in other camps. Resolution 5

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party are becoming concerned that the momentum of change is slowing down and that much will be lost unless the momentum is maintained. We therefore resolve:

1. To call on the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk to call a multi-party conference with an agenda aimed at initiating negotiation and debate about what political and

practical steps need to be taken to get negotiations about the constitutional future of South Africa off the ground.

2. To call on all political parties to recognise that there is extreme danger in the ANC calling for an all-party conference in order to achieve its own party political objective of establishing an interim government.

3. To call for pre multi-party conference dialogue between the IFP, the National Party, the ANC and other parties in order to seek consensus on the kind of agenda which should be placed before such a conference. Resolution 6

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party acknowledge receipt of a telephone message relayed from the ANC on Friday August 30th confirming their earlier commitment to a meeting of the National Executive [Committee, NEC] of the ANC and the Central Committee of the IFP.

In the belief that normalised relations between the ANC NEC and the IFP CC will be crucial to the peace process, we are therefore of the opinion that the leadership of both parties (or components thereof) should meet before the national peace convention on September 14th in an attempt to resolve outstanding matters on a bilateral basis. We therefore resolve:

1. To instruct our national chairman to inform the secretary-general of the ANC of our decision in this regard and to urge him to expedite this matter urgently in the best interests of peace and political tolerance in our country.

PAC President Makwetu's Leadership Role Viewed

MB0309110391 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
3 Sep 91 p 10

[Report by Patrick Laurence: "The Gentle Freedom Fighter"]

[Text] A stranger meeting Clarence Mlamli Makwetu for the first time would never guess that he is the president of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], the most vocally radical of South Africa's opposition organisations.

Mr. Makwetu is a quietly spoken man with a gentle, almost self-effacing manner. His demeanour and his sartorial tastes—he likes well-cut Western-style suits—suggest conservatism rather than radicalism, a black Tory rather than a black Jacobin.

But Mr. Makwetu, who succeeded Zephania "The Lion of Azania" Mothopeng as president of the PAC, is a man of great determination. One of the original leaders of the PAC at its formation in 1958-59, Mr. Makwetu has been jailed several times in his political career.

A distant relative of Nelson Mandela's—he and Mr. Mandela are both related to the former Transkei leader,

Kaiser Matanzima—Mr. Makwetu, aged 63, has presided over the PAC since last December.

Two interrelated and important developments have taken place under his leadership: The PAC has held talks with the Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] and the African National Congress [ANC] and forged closer working ties with both.

It is consistent with an objective which is central to Mr. Makwetu's and the PAC's immediate political agenda. The formation of a patriotic front of all "liberation" forces. It is congruent, too, with the PAC's maxim: "Peace among the Africans. War against the enemy."

Speaking in the PAC's Johannesburg office, Mr. Makwetu identifies the common points which emerged between the PAC and the Azapo during their recent talks. They concur on the need to form a patriotic front, to hold a nonracial election for a constituent assembly and to establish a transitional authority.

The formation of a patriotic front will advance the quest for liberation by uniting the major liberation organisations around a minimum set of demands. One demand will be the election of a constituent assembly to debate and draft a new constitution for South Africa.

While the PAC, Azapo and the ANC agree that the task of drawing up a new constitution should be entrusted to a constituent assembly, the PAC and Azapo support the notion of a "transitional authority" rather than the ANC's call for an interim government.

Mr. Makwetu explains the difference between transitional authority and interim government: The responsibilities of a transitional authority will be limited to organising elections for a constituent assembly and to ensuring that they will be free and fair, whereas the responsibilities of an interim government will be far wider.

The crucial difference, the PAC contends, is that the "liberation forces" will not become "co-managers of apartheid" under the transitional authority arrangement. The same, the PAC argues, cannot be said of the ANC's interim government idea.

One of the reasons for forming a patriotic front is to provide a forum where these differences can be resolved and a common platform hammered out.

Mr. Makwetu remains hopeful that the postponed patriotic front conference—it was due to have taken place in a few days' time—will be held within a month. The causes of the delay are logistical and financial, not ideological, he says.

The PAC, while seeking maximum unity between "liberation forces," is not equidistant from Azapo and the ANC. "Azapo is closer to us," Mr. Makwetu says. There are, however, differences between the Azapo and the PAC.

Azapo's emphasis is on black solidarity whereas, he says, the PAC's is on the colour-blind concept of Africanism.

The PAC's philosophy of Africanism, he adds, extends beyond the "aborigines" to all those people who are "prepared to abide by the rule of the majority."

Turning to differences with the ANC, Mr. Makwetu focuses on the land issue: The PAC remains unhappy with the Freedom Charter which states that the land belongs to all who live in it, black and white.

"We believe that we have been robbed of our land," he says. "It should be restored to the original owners. At the moment nearly all the land belongs to whites."

South Africa's aborigines have been dispossessed by white settlers, he reckons. His statement appears to contradict his earlier insistence that the PAC's philosophy of Africanism is colour-blind. He denies that there is an inconsistency.

Nearly all the whites who own the land are not Africans, not because their skins are white but because they are not prepared to accept the black majority as their brothers in Africa.

Asked about white communists in the ANC—whom the ANC has long praised for their early acknowledgement of the right of blacks to fight and die for it—Mr. Makwetu replies: "Our main worry is that they seem to use the other body to carry them ... We would like to see them stand on their own."

The PAC has not raised the communist issue with the ANC during recent discussions, he says. But Mr. Makwetu, who was a prisoner of Robben Island with Mr. Mandela, recalls discussing it with the ANC leader in prison. "We raised it on the island but he said it was a non-negotiable. So it ended there."

The PAC and Azapo have so far rejected all overtures from the De Klerk administration to come to the negotiating table. They have not even engaged in "talks about talks." But, in a significant admission, Mr. Makwetu acknowledges that the PAC's stance may change after the patriotic front conference.

"We were never opposed to negotiations in principle," he says.

"There is nothing stopping us from talking to the regime. But it is a national issue, not a private issue between the PAC and the present government. That is why we are clamouring for the patriotic front."

The issue of negotiations will be discussed at length at the patriotic front conference, he adds. If the regime is prepared to consider the question of a constituent assembly, then we are prepared to sit down with it and look at the modalities of establishing one."

Elections for a constituent assembly will in all probability bring the PAC into direct competition with the ANC, Mr. Makwetu admits that the PAC has very little money compared to the ANC—"We have absolutely nothing"—but he is hopeful that it will do well.

The PAC, Mr. Makwetu believes, can regain the initiative it held for a few months before and after the Sharpeville massacre of 1960. "Nobody can say it is impossible. In 1960 we didn't have a single branch in the [Orange] Free State. We had only one in the Transkei and six in the Cape. Today we have numerous branches in all these areas ... We remain optimistic that we will win the battle."

Conscientious Objector Granted Indemnity

MB3008064791 *Umtata Capital Radio in English*
0600 GMT 30 Aug 91

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk has granted indemnity from prosecution to a conscript who refused to serve in the South African Defense Force [SADF]. Durban conscientious objector, Michael Graaf, refused to attend a military camp two years ago and was sentenced to 12 months in prison suspended for four years, but now he has been indemnified by the state president.

Lawyers say Graaf was indemnified on the basis that he refused to serve in the SADF before October last year, which was the cut-off date for indemnity for political offenses. The Legal Resources Center says the case is significant because it's the first time Pretoria has granted political status to conscripts refusing to serve in the SADF for reasons of conscience.

4 Sep Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB0409130391

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Democratic Party Constitutional Proposals Rejected—Noting the Democratic Party's (NP) constitutional proposals, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 3 September in its page 6 editorial says: "We don't agree with its plan, but then we don't agree with much that the DP says or does, but we respect its honest intentions. However, when it suggests a transitional government of national reconciliation to establish political and economic stability and promote a democratic culture in South Africa, we have to say it's bonkers. For what it proposes is not much different in principle to the interim government put forward by the African National Congress, the ANC making no bones about it being a transitional step on the road to majority rule."

THE STAR

Mandela Intervention in Right-Wing Hunger Strike—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 September in a page 16 editorial notes that Nelson Mandela has given two reasons for his intervention in the issue of the three right-wing hunger strikers: "Humanitarian concern for the fasting prisoners and the belief that they have information about the involvement of the National Intelligence Service and Military Intelligence in the bombings." Mandela "may well be genuinely concerned about

their plight, but if he wants them to talk he has taken the wrong course. By intervening, Mr Mandela is encouraging the trio to continue the hunger strike. The result may well be premature death, which will ensure they take their knowledge of State involvement—assuming it exists—with them to the grave." Mandela would be better advised to urge the trio to accept the bail offer and stand trial in open court. "It will provide them with a public platform from which to give a full account of the genesis of the bomb attacks, including their alleged connection with the two intelligence agencies."

BUSINESS DAY

No Reconciliation Over Hunger Strikers—Referring to the hunger strike by three rightwingers, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 September in a page 14 editorial notes: "As emotions are stirred by left and right for their own political ends, several distinctions are being lost. These include the reasons the men are on hunger strike, who will be responsible for their deaths and whether those who want them freed are pleading on humanitarian grounds or because they see in it the possibility of political gain." Mandela "could have called for the men's unconditional release; he could have declared that no matter what they had done, there was a need to forgive though not necessarily forget, that the new SA was not a place for the settling of scores. Instead Mandela has called for them to be indemnified so they can testify about alleged state involvement in their deeds. His concern is not lives by a negotiating advantage." The right also demands that the hunger strikers be freed "not because of what they did but because they are white, conservative and near death. It is a clear threat that any other white right-wingers arrested may go on hunger strike and should therefore be freed instead of stand trial. Government has resisted to stand blackmail, but its position is not an easy one. Unless it resorts to force-feeding, it is taking a principled stand which may lead to the deaths of three people. The decision about whether the men live or die is their own. Whichever way they choose, both left and right have lost a chance to help the nation face the question of reconciliation."

SOWETAN

Support For De Klerk Indemnity Stand on Hunger Strikers—"A measure of understanding and support has to be given to the decision by State President F.W. de Klerk not to agree to demands to grant indemnity to three rightwinger hunger strikers," begins a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 September. "At stake, after one cuts through the politicking that has clouded the issue, is the integrity of South Africa's system of justice which, for all its defects, must see this society through to democracy. The Government's stance that the three men, who face serious charges of murder and terrorism, must stand trial is a difficult one but probably the best under the circumstances."

Angola**Reportage on Portuguese Prime Minister's Visit****Visit Termed Political**

*MB0309172291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1230 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Interview with Prime Minister Fernando Franca van Dunem by Radio Angola reporter Aires Valter in Luanda on 3 September—recorded]

[Text] [Valter] Mr. Prime Minister, we would like you to comment on Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva's visit to Angola, which is expected to begin within the next few hours.

[Van Dunem] Yes precisely. The Portuguese prime minister will begin a visit to our country at 1600 [1500 GMT] today. In principle, that visit is a political one, but because of the [word indistinct] ties we have with Portugal, we will also look at other areas of economic and other cooperation on which our countries have already signed bilateral accords.

[Valter] Will we witness greater trade and industrial cooperation with Portugal?

[Van Dunem] Yes, that is predictable. We will try to reaffirm the principle of continued cooperation. We are convinced that the Portuguese Government will increase financial aid to Angola.

[Valter] Some people say that this also has to do with Portugal's role in the Angolan peace process. They feel this is a sort of reward for Portugal. Do you share those views?

[Van Dunem] I do not know whether it is some sort of reward [words indistinct] what I know is that the leaders of Portugal's Social Democratic Party, PSD, have always behaved much more realistically, pragmatically, and fruitfully toward our country. You should keep in mind that I was ambassador to Portugal for many years and I was able to differentiate between the behavior of the PSD and that of other parties. In other words, relations between our countries improved [words indistinct].

[Valter] To conclude, we would like you to comment on Spanish media reports that Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has postponed his scheduled 11-13 September visit to Luanda.

[Van Dunem] I must frankly tell you that I have not yet received any official confirmation of that news. It is possible that it is true because the EEC member countries are supposed to hold a meeting at about the same time. Perhaps that is the reason for a possible postponement. Nonetheless, I have not yet been officially informed about it.

[Valter] Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello is scheduled to begin a visit to our country on 8 September. Has it been confirmed?

[Van Dunem] Yes it has.

[Valter] Thank you very much, Mr. Prime Minister.

Arrives on 3 September

*LD0309221991 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese
to Europe 1800 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Excerpts] [Portuguese] Prime Minister Cavaco Silva today began a three-day official visit to Angola, the first ever visit to the People's Republic by a Portuguese head of government. Our correspondent Castro Moura reports:

[Moura] Cavaco Silva has already set foot on Angolan soil. The TAP flight carrying the prime minister and his retinue arrived at Luanda's 4 February International Airport at about 1600. Cavaco Silva was met at the airport by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Angola's topmost civilian, military, and religious authorities. [passage omitted]

A crowd of many hundreds enthusiastically cheered the Portuguese prime minister, waving Portuguese and Angolan flags and posters of Cavaco Silva and Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [passage omitted]

Cavaco Silva, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and their retinues left shortly afterward for the presidential palace at Futungo, where the two leaders are now holding their first meeting. [passage omitted]

Later there will be an official dinner in the Portuguese prime minister's honor. [passage omitted]

Hopeful for Angola Meetings

*LD0409031991 Lisbon RDP Commercial Radio
Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva arrived in Angola on Tuesday. Some expectations surround this visit, especially with regard to the possibility of his meeting Jonas Savimbi, but such a meeting appears increasingly unlikely, as our special correspondent, Jose Augusto Marques, reports:

[Begin recording] [Marques] Today I am visiting an Angola at peace. This simple sentence with profound significance, was stated by Cavaco Silva this evening at a dinner in his honor hosted by Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The dinner followed a lengthy unaccompanied meeting between the two heads of government. Cavaco Silva drew attention to the need to impart sound momentum to the implementation of the Estoril agreements. He spoke of reconstruction and of Portugal's great interest in participating in it in various spheres, with prominence for the entrepreneurial sphere.

[Cavaco Silva] The Portuguese Government would like to boost in Angola not only the governmental sphere, which is more suited to social and cultural affairs, health, education, and vocational training, but also the entrepreneurial and financial sphere.

[Marques] Wednesday's agenda includes a visit to the ravaged town of Luena and a speech before the joint political and military commission. Still unconfirmed but possible are meetings with Holden Roberto and Joaquim Pinto de Andrade. The much talked about meeting with Jonas Savimbi is highly unlikely to take place. [end recording]

Assures Angola of Commitment

LD0409040591 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 2300 GMT 3 Sep 91

[This item was monitored in progress]

[Text] Cavaco Silva assured President Eduardo dos Santos and the Angolan people of the Portuguese Government's priority commitment to drawing Europe's attention to the problem of the development of the African states, especially Angola, and ensuring indispensable EEC and international solidarity.

President Eduardo dos Santos made an optimistic speech, stating that a new era already exists in Angola. He expressed his belief in Portugal's unceasing support. His praise for the Portuguese head of state went beyond the requirements of mere protocol.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Your Excellency: We have followed with interest and attention the way in which you have succeeded in creating in your country—after years of agitation and government instability—a government that has earned the respect not only of the Portuguese themselves but also of the international community, especially Europe, of which Portugal is a part. [end recording]

Before dinner, Eduardo dos Santos and Cavaco Silva had a two-hour meeting. Nothing concrete transpired at the meeting, but well placed sources have told us that the two leaders are likely to have reviewed bilateral relations and ways to build them in a strong and progressive manner, as reflected in the speeches they subsequently made.

Meets Dos Santos

MB0309193891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Sep 91

[Report by Aires Valter]

[Text] It would seem that a lot is being discussed at the meeting between His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Portuguese Prime Minister Dr. Anibal Cavaco Silva. The meeting is still on and has

already lasted longer than initially expected. It is a meeting between the two officials alone and it has lasted over two hours.

The official banquet hosted by the Angolan head of state in honor of the Portuguese prime minister is scheduled to open shortly. The two officials are expected to deliver speeches that will certainly touch on three crucial issues: first the peace process, second better bilateral economic and friendly relations, and third, the issue of pacifying Angola.

Dos Santos, Cavaco Silva Speak

MB0409100891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Sep 91

[Report on speeches by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva at a banquet in Luanda on 3 September - recorded]

[Text] At an official dinner in Luanda this evening, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva delivered speeches. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos dealt with the peace process. He also discussed Portuguese assistance to Angola's economic reconstruction.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] The Bicesse accords have opened a new chapter in the life of the Angolan people who now face the future with greater security and optimism. We regard the relevant role that Your Excellency played during the talks as a great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Angolan and Portuguese peoples.

Except for a few minor incidents, the Bicesse accords are being seriously and responsibly fulfilled. This shows that the peace talks were held in a careful and tiresome manner, and that the mediators were strict and flexible in their efforts to bring the two sides together.

A new era of peace and change prevails in Angola. By and large, the new situation is being established in an orderly manner. We are proud of this situation because it proves that the Angolan people have come of age, and are fully capable of shouldering the ongoing changes with a sense of responsibility, and as a legitimate expression of their aspirations.

History has proved right those, who, in the midst of our society, and to a large extent within the ranks of the ruling party, have called for the adaptation of our political and economic system to new reality of the modern world. Likewise, [words indistinct] the solutions [word indistinct] the major upheavals which afflicted several European and international countries in the last few years. Our option for a multiparty democracy regime with a market economy is, therefore, the outcome of the changes that have been called for since the mid-1980's.

Those changes were then seen as indispensable to free our resources which were being thwarted by a war of

aggression in sub-Saharan Africa. Since the external factors aggravating the Angolan conflict were dealt with through the New York accords of December 1988, it was possible to reach an agreement with all Angolans. We wish to expand the new relationship among Angolans in order to resolve the serious problems still afflicting most of our people.

We believe that Portugal will give its total support to that (?major) task, and that it will promote cooperation at a time when there is still a lot to be done, and when Angolans have suddenly been faced with the opportunity of traveling throughout a country devastated by a war which not only affected our socioeconomic infrastructures, but our people as well. I have no doubt in my mind that in view of a centuries-old relationship that has been strengthened despite past differences, and Portuguese people's direct knowledge of the nature of many of our problems and needs, the Portuguese people will always be welcome in Angola within the framework of a new standpoint, mutual respect, and esteem. [end recording]

In his speech, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also dealt with the role played by Prime Minister Cavaco Silva in the Portuguese political scene, and in the international arena.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] We have been following with interest and attention the way in which you have managed to establish in your country after years of agitation and government instability, a government which is respected not only by the Portuguese people, but also the international community, particularly Europe of which Portugal is part.

At a time when the Iberian peoples mark the 500th anniversary of their maritime expeditions to Africa and America, which had been unknown to Europe at the time, it is fair that we stress the positive aspects of those exploits because the latter served to gradually unite humanity in which everyone cooperates and depends on each other.

The current concern over the future of our planet and the very survival of humanity, as well as the strengthening of international interdependence could soon lead to a better and more just world in which the coming generations will know how to respect what we are doing today. [end recording]

In response to the speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Prime Minister Cavaco Silva said he was pleased with the attainment of peace in Angola:

[Begin Silva recording] Today, I am visiting Angola at a time of peace. It's a straightforward statement though it means a lot to the Angolan people after a 16-year civil war. It also augurs well for a future of harmony and prosperity.

Every Angolan knows how I committed myself to the peace negotiating process. Allow me to state in Luanda today that it is very gratifying for a Portuguese prime

minister to visit Angola at a time when Angolans are no longer divided by the force of arms, but are committed to forget the past, and to resolutely face the future with optimism.

I have come to Angola three months after the signing of the Estoril peace accords. For a country which has also fought in this territory, it is particularly important to have given its contribution to bring about peace and harmony among brothers who had disagreed with each other. Yet, what matters now is to consolidate that peace and see to it that the accords that have been signed are fulfilled.

The government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have shown that they are actively committed to the fulfillment of the Estoril accords. I believe that despite the existing problems and delays, the Angolan people still trust that the peace prevailing throughout the country is irreversible. The Angolan people want to hold on to peace, and clearly state that they will not give it up. I am pleased to note that both sides have sought to resolutely and responsibly overcome the shortcomings of the peace process.

Angola is facing a crucial phase in its history. The Estoril accords give the two former warring factions, as well as to other political forces likely to be freely established, the opportunity to uphold their ideas and programs, and to abide by the verdict of the Angolan electorate in free elections. I believe that we all agree that the process will be successfully accomplished in view of the pluralist and democratic principles outlined in the peace accords. If all Angolan political forces accept the rules of democracy I cannot see how the sector of war will ever return to Angola despite the sporadic difficulties that might emerge during the implementation of the accords. Therefore, the essence of my message to the Angolan people is that the building of the future should be based on peace, political pluralism, and respect for freedom and rights. These principles are the basis of trust which will bring about progress, development, and a better life for the people. [end recording]

In his speech, Prime Minister Cavaco Silva discussed the new socioeconomic development opportunities that have been opened to the Angolan people with the attainment of peace. He noted that the Angolans could count on Portuguese support in that regard.

[Begin Silva recording] The time has come for Angolans to develop Angola's potential, by reconstructing what has been destroyed by war. That will be a national task which should count on international solidarity. Mr. President, allow me to say that in that task the Angolan people will count on Portugal's willingness, contribution, and active commitment not only to the government sector, namely the social and cultural, health, educational, and professional training sectors, but also to the business and financial sectors. The Portuguese Government intends to encourage the development of those sectors.

Portuguese entrepreneurs are ready to invest in Angola, and could give a decisive contribution to Angola's economic recovery not only through direct investment, but also through training, exchange of know-how, and the promotion of the entrepreneurial spirit prevailing among Portuguese businessmen in Angola. Surely, the strengthening of relations between our two countries depends on that business cooperation which we must encourage. [end recording]

Cavaco Silva also discussed the international situation, and the Angolan and Portuguese diplomatic role.

[Begin Silva recording] In the international arena, Portugal and Angola have proved that they share a common concern for problems now being accepted as such by a growing number of countries. With other Lusophone African countries we are building an international image by holding regular summit meetings between the governments of those countries and Portugal. Our voice is directed at the conscience of the international community when we appeal to the upholding of the right of the people of Timor to freely decide their destiny. The people of Timor have been denied the legitimate right to self-determination. Our voice is also heard when we condemn Indonesia's disregard for the law, and the atrocities it commits.

We applaud the developments in Namibia, a country which gained the respect of the international community soon after it attained its independence.

We have been following with concern and interest the evolution of the internal situation in South Africa. We are pleased with the eradication of statutory apartheid. We encourage all sides to serenely negotiate a constitutional blueprint based on the respect for the rules of democracy and freedom in that great southern African nation which is capable of becoming the region's economic driving force.

We are also concerned with the situation of our Mozambican brothers engulfed in a terrible fratricidal conflict. We support President Chissano's efforts and wise realism, and appeal to common sense and a spirit of dialogue by the sides involved in the dispute.

Mr. President of the Republic, as you know Portugal will chair the European Communities in the first half of 1992. We will play an important role in determining the pace of relations between Europe and other peoples, and continents. Therefore, I am in a position to pledge before the Angolan people that as a matter of priority the Portuguese Government will draw the attention of Europe to the problems of development in African nations, particularly the indispensable solidarity of the EEC and other countries with Angola's reconstruction. [end recording]

Mozambique

Army Chief on Detention of South African Ship

MB0409181691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Sep 91

[Text] FAM [Mozambique Armed Forces] units captured parachuted military equipment supposedly intended for Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in the area of Gorongosa, in Sofala Province, on 20 August. Radio Mozambique learned this from Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai, FAM chief of General Staff. He revealed that FAM captured 451 shells for 81 mm mortars, 61 weapons, and six 60 mm mortars.

Lt. Gen. Hama Thai also told Radio Mozambique this afternoon that a South African military ship was detained shortly after stopping at Nacala Harbor yesterday to unload South African-donated medicines for the victims of the Nacala railroad accident a few months ago.

Reports from Nampula say that the civilian and military authorities were not informed about it beforehand. The FAM chief of General Staff said that there were communication problems between Maputo and Nacala. He added that this prevented the relaying of an authorization for the ship to moor at Nacala Harbor. The medicines were initially supposed to be airlifted.

Namibia

1st Weapons Factory To Begin Production in Oct

MB0509080491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0729 GMT 5 Sep 91

[Text] Windhoek Sept 5 SAPA—Namibia's first arms and ammunition factory, situated near Keetmanshoop in the south, is due to start production in October. Managing director, Mr Andre van Wyk, said on Thursday the factory, one of the few on the continent, would produce commercial hunting and target shooting weapons and ammunition in the first phase.

Weaponry for the Namibian Defence Force was planned to be manufactured in the future during the second phase, for which a date still had to be set. Mr van Wyk said there had been a great deal of foreign interest in investing in and buying from the factory.

"There is considerable interest in the African market right now as East Bloc producers have completely stopped making military weapons and ammunition," he said. The American company, Winchester, had arranged to visit the Keetmanshoop venture within a fortnight, Mr van Wyk said.

Prime Minister Visits PRC, Meets Li Peng*WA0409124891*

For reportage on Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob's visit to the PRC, including his meeting with PRC Premier Li Peng, please see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 4 September China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Zambia**Kaunda Reportedly Dissolves Parliament***MB0409121991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1211 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] Lusaka Sept 4 SAPA—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda dissolved his country's Parliament on Wednesday and set October 31 as the date for the first multi-party elections after 18 years of one-party rule. Mr Kaunda announced the dissolution of Parliament at a rally in Mansa, the provincial capital of Luapula Province.

The opposition party, the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy, had threatened to sue Mr Kaunda for announcing parliamentary candidates for the ruling UNIP [United National Independence Party] without dissolving Parliament, as required by the Constitution. Mr Kaunda also appointed nine provincial cabinet ministers to run the affairs of the government during the run-up to the elections.

Signs Constitution Bill*MB0409191091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] The government has set in motion initial steps toward a third multiparty republic with the signing by President Kaunda of the Zambia Constitution Bill 1991

and the dissolution of Parliament. A Cabinet Office spokesman announced in a statement today that Dr. Kaunda [word indistinct] to the new Republican Constitution on 24 August. He said the bill was published as a supplement to the Government Gazette on Friday, 30 August 1991.

Dr. Kaunda announced the dissolution of Parliament at a public rally in Mansa today and set 31 October as the election date. Parliament passed the new Constitution Bill on 2 August, after heated debate that led to some major amendments agreed upon at interparty church-sponsored talks.

Kaunda Receives Mandela, Tambo; 'Arafat Arrives*MB0409183291 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] President Kaunda has said that the liberation struggle of the African National Congress [ANC] has been the most bitter on the continent. Dr. Kaunda told ANC leader Nelson Mandela and ANC National Chairman Oliver Tambo that the fight against apartheid has been among the toughest struggles of the continent. Mr. Mandela and Mr. Tambo flew to Kasaba Bay to express solidarity with UNIP [United National Independence Party] and wish President Kaunda success in the forthcoming elections. Mr. Mandela said that Dr. Kaunda had been committed to the liberation of the whole continent, adding that Dr. Kaunda occupies a special place in the heart of the ANC.

The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Yasir 'Arafat arrived, in the country this afternoon. Mr. 'Arafat was met at the Lusaka international airport by secretary of state for defense and security, Mr. Alex Shapi. Mr. 'Arafat also met ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo before they left for South Africa. Mr. 'Arafat is expected to call on President Kaunda, who is in Kasaba Bay on a working holiday.

Niger

Army Chief of Staff Denies Coup Rumors

AB0409213091 Dakar PANA in English 1719 GMT
4 Sep 91

[Text] Niamey, 4 Sept (ANP/PANA)—Niger's Army chief of staff, Col. Boubacar Toumba, Wednesday [4 September] in Niamey categorically denied rumours and speculations that the Army was preparing a coup d'etat. The Army has never had the intention of either staging a coup d'etat or, worse still, to hamper our honourable democratisation process. Col. Toumba said at the national political conference where focus is now on the Tchintabaraden affair in which the Army is blamed for killing several scores of Tuareg nomads in northwestern Niger. Toumba assured the conference that the Army would not hide the truth and that it was fully responsible for any operations it carries out in defence of the country's territorial integrity.

A few days ago, soldiers at an Army camp in the outskirts of Niamey reportedly mutinied and prevented two of their officers from going to the national conference to testify on the Tchintabaraden affair. Unfortunately, for us in the military, human losses during operations of this nature cannot be avoided, Toumba said, adding that changes in the nature of operations were also difficult to predict.

According to him, the refusal to allow soldiers to testify before the national conference was not meant to obstruct the truth. He asserted that allowing soldiers to testify before a plenary session could lead to the revelation of classified defence secrets.

He stressed, however, that the Army was prepared to furnish the sought for response and that the entire Army command will be at the disposal of the Crime and Abuse Commission.

335 Prisoners Escape From Niamey Prison

AB0409155291 Dakar PANA in English 1329 GMT
4 Sep 91

[Text] Niamey, 4 Sept (ANP/PANA)—About 335 prisoners, including a woman, escaped from Niamey prison on Tuesday [3 September] night, the Niger Press Agency (ANP) reported Wednesday. It said 455 others stayed behind in spite of the fact that all the doors and windows of the building were smashed by the escapees. The agency quoted the guards as saying another 30 women who refused to flee were taken to the police headquarters in the capital for protection.

According to the report, the mayor of Niamey, Amadou Fiti Maiga, was present during the flight, while the 25 republican guards in charge of the prison, watched helplessly as the prisoners ransacked and looted the building before disappearing. The prisoners were said to have been incensed by the case of two police officers

caught with cocaine in 1987 and whose case was debated by the national conference were never punished.

Nigeria

Minister Wants Restraint in Reactions to States

AB3108102091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 30 Aug 91

[From the "News Panorama"]

[Text] The Federal Government has appealed to all Nigerians, particularly those from the newly created states, to show maximum restraint in their reactions to certain aspects of the exercise. The minister of information, Chief Alex Akinyele, made the appeal in Lagos today in an interview with Kelly Elaisha. First the minister spoke of the criteria adopted in the creation of the new states.

[Begin recording] [Akinyele] The criteria used for the creation of more states are: the numerical strength of people in the area, traditional lineage, cultural affiliation, language, and all these things that you will find in one man and find in another man. And that is why we feel the government has done its best for the people. And in the question of siting of capitals, the government has considered the financial implications of siting of capitals in such places where there are no infrastructures at all, or in such places where there are no lands. Such capitals will not take off at all. It is extremely unfortunate that rather than for the people to communicate with government or go into dialogue with government they decided to take the laws into their hands by burning houses of responsible people, of respectable people in the community; even some go to the extreme of killing one another. I think what is a very unfortunate reaction from the people is that whatever we may destroy by way of material now are things which we shall be compelled to rebuild from the taxpayer's money. How can we in the midst of want continue to destroy the little which God has given us? I want to use this opportunity to advise all Nigerians: Rather than take the laws into their hands, let them go back to Mr. president for dialogue and communication, and that will not (?fail).

[Elaisha] That presupposes that government will listen to them if they (?do so).

[Akinyele] Government has always listened to the voice of the people. If the government is not listening, these states would not be created. In fact, if government was to do what the people wanted we would have about 50 states. Today it looks as if everybody wants a state in his town, and there he wants his capital in his own state. You see, it is absolutely impossible for the government to please all the wishes or the caprices of all the people of this time at one and the same time. It is absolutely impossible, and I am surprised that Nigerians who are law-abiding people can go into this kind of thing. I want

to seize this opportunity to also advise or to beg politicians to talk to people, because the ordinary man in the street has nothing to do with state creation. He has nothing to do with siting the capital in his town. In fact, let me tell you: The ordinary man does not want any state to be created around him because he does not want the government to take his land. The most prized possession he has is land. So those who are behind this, I am begging them in the name of all that is good to desist. [end recording]

Babangida on Transition to Civil Rule Program

*AB0509105091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said that his administration regarded transition to civil rule program as the cornerstone of his mandate because he does not believe in the perpetuity of military rule. In a strong defense of his political program, General Babangida maintained that soldiers were strangers in the house of politics. This, he said, was why the Federal Government was determined to ensure not just a smooth disengagement of the military from power, but more importantly, the establishment of enduring structures for democratic governments which will render military intervention unnecessary once and for all.

The president was speaking this evening in Jos at a civic reception held for him by the government and people of Plateau State. He appealed to politicians to play politics of compromise and understanding, devoid of violence. Gen. Babangida also urged the electorate to resist any attempt by politicians to use them as agents or weapons of campaigns of calumny, rigging, and destabilization. He stressed that violence must be avoided in the country's politics because a nation built on bitterness could never endure.

On the forthcoming national population census, President Babangida urged all Nigerians to work towards the success of the exercise so that the country could shake off the stigma of not having credible census figures for planning.

Government Promulgates States Creation Decree

*AB0409160291 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Text] The decree to give legal backing to the newly created states and local governments in the country has been promulgated. It is known as States Creation and Transitional Provisions Decree 34 of 1991. The decree creates additional nine states in the country and renames the former Bendel State as Edo and former Gongola State as Adamawa State. The decree was effective from 27 of last month.

Gubernatorial Elections Slated for 14 December

*AB0409164091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 4 Sep 91*

[Excerpt] Elections into the governorship and state legislature positions are to be held throughout the country on 14 December this year. Also, by-elections for all the vacant local government seats will take place on 23 November. The chairman of the National Electoral Commission, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, announced this in Lagos yesterday while speaking at the end of a two-day meeting with all resident electoral commissioners. He said as part of arrangements for the conduct of the elections, the new voters registers will be revised in some areas affected by the recent creation of states and local governments. [passage omitted]

18 Sentenced for April Katsina Rioting

*AB0309192491 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT
3 Sep 91*

[Text] Lagos, Sept 3 (AFP)—A special court for "civil disturbances" in Katsina sentenced 18 people on Monday [2 September] to six to nine months in jail for involvement in riots last April by Muslim fundamentalists in that northern Nigerian city. About 160 people were arrested after the riots. None of the main leaders of the fundamentalist movement, who were arrested later, were among the first 18 to be sentenced. The jail terms must be confirmed by the Armed Forces Government Council, the highest state executive organ.

The Katsina riots were immediately followed by others in Bauchi and Tafawa Balewa, in northeastern Nigeria, which degenerated into Muslim-Christian fighting in which hundreds were killed. The court said the light sentences handed out on Monday were due to weak evidence, the prosecution having been unable to show that the accused were personally responsible for fires and injuries, even though the demonstrations in which they took part without police authorization constituted rioting.

Sierra Leone

President on Referendum, Multiparty Politics

*AB0509103591 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 3 Sep 91*

[Text] President Joseph Saidu Momoh has been presented with a declaration of compliance of the existing Constitution of Sierra Leone. At a ceremony at State House this morning, the speaker of Parliament, Mr. W.N.S. Conteh, informed President Momoh that the bill entitled The Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991 has been passed with certain amendments. He further (?stated) that as of 3 August this year, the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 3 of Section 55 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1978, was

submitted to and approved at a referendum conducted on 23, 26, 28, and 30 August 1991 and approved with the majority required under Subsection 4 of Section 55 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1978. Mr. William Conteh said that all the appropriate provisions of Section 55 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1978 have been complied [with]. The bill entitled The Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991 was, therefore, being submitted to President Momoh for his assent and signature.

Accepting the declaration of compliance, President Momoh said it was his duty to thank God for His divine direction to enable us to conclude our constitutional arrangement without difficulty. He cited the [word indistinct] citizens who deserve special commendation like members of the Constitutional Review Commission for what he described as their marvelous work; the members of his cabinet whom, he said, also accepted the recommendations with slight amendments; the members of Parliament; and the entire staff of the Electoral Commission, for conducting the referendum but [words indistinct], he said, the people who deserve the greatest praise are the people of this country who, despite all odds, voted in the referendum. They deserve the grateful thanks of government for their great understanding and cooperation.

President Momoh assured all Sierra Leoneans that very soon a commencement stage for the registration of political parties will be announced. He, however, warned that the return to multiparty politics demanded greater responsibility on the part of those who want to get involved in the game to play it with seriousness as opponents and not enemies. [sentence as heard] Sierra Leoneans, wherever they may be, must ensure that the new game is predicated on peace, stability, and a sense of responsibility. President Momoh also used the occasion to reiterate that government's top priority now is to prosecute the war unleashed against it by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels and until that is finally contained, the holding of general elections may be delayed.

The ceremony was witnessed by the acting first vice president, Dr. Salia Jusu-Sheriff; the attorney general and minister of justice; and the senior members of the law office [words indistinct]; the electoral commissioner and his senior staff; the force commander and the inspector general of police; the secretary to the president; and senior civil servants including the clerk of parliament.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

6 Sept. 1991

